THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,812—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912 30th Nov.	MEDINA	12500	......	---
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th "	EGYPT	8000	......	---
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th "	PERSIA	8000	......	---

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500	......	---
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	......	---
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th "	CHINA	8000	......	---
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	......	---
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	---
8th "	PERSIA	8000	......	---
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	† ARCADIA	7000	......	---
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	......	---
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	---
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	---
19th "	MALOJA	12500	......	---
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	---
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	......	---

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec.
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillbuber	16th "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan. 1913
Bregenz	3905	A. de Petris	16th "

HOMEWAED PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb.
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N, Chersich	1st April.
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N, Chersich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	...	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	500
To Trieste or Venice and back	"	750
To London via Trieste	"	579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.	"	908 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	350
To Trieste or Venice and back	"	525
To London via Trieste	"	429 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back.	"	683 to 723 †

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
To Trieste to Venice and back	"	675
To London via Trieste	"	529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.	"	832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about:
orwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per " *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Linga	2185	Friday 29th Nov. ‡	6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 2nd Dec.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 5th Dec.	9 a.m. †	C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barjora" 3,200 tons, on Wednesday, 4th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Saturday 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons on or about 30th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th November, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 "
*City of Marseilles	8800	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	......	18 "
City of Athens	5591	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4682	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 "
City of Benares	6973	......	23 "
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 "
City of York	7810	......	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	9030	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsiong
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tihling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE INSUPERABLE SIX-CYLINDER NOISELESS NAPIER

Has beaten the best Top Gear Run on record to Edinburgh and back under Royal Automobile Club observation.

Petrol consumption over 27½ miles per gallon. Ton mileage over 67½ miles per gallon !

Speed on the Brooklands Track on the same Top Gear over 75½ miles per hour.

THE FIRST CAR to make a Non-Stop Run to Edinburgh and Back on Top Speed was the NAPIER, and it still maintains its position as the *proved* Best Car by excelling any other car's previous effort. The Next Best English Six-Cylinder Car only did 24.32 miles to the Gallon, or 57.07 Ton Miles ! And the Next Best American Car's efficiency performance was only 21.84 miles to the Gallon, or 29 Ton Miles ! ! ! and only 55.92 Miles per hour at Brooklands.

NAPIER holds the World's Six-Cylinder Speed Record of over 119 miles an hour.

We agree that the 59.9 Six-Cylinder Napier costs more than other Six-Cylinders, but owners say it is worth more.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are in enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST !

CONDORYNE.

A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.

An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.

An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.

(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST ! !

FEMALE PILLS.

(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.

A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.

A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.

A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.

An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.
(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.,)
Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

Forfull information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE is hereby given that GOVINDRAO JAIRAM in his own right and as natural guardian and on behalf of his two minor nephews DATTARAM GOPINATH and VINAYEK GOPINATH, RAMKRISHNA JAIRAM, BABURAO JAIRAM, MAHASUDAN JANARDHAN, KRISHANNATH JANARDHAN, HARISHANKER RAMCHANDER in his own right and as natural guardian and on behalf of his two minor sons MOROBA HARISHANKER and SHAMRAO HARISHANKER, and his three minor nephews, KISHANRAO GAJUNAN, SHRIRAM GAJANAN and VISHWANATH GAJANAN have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest on, in or to the said land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 572 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Shaniwar Kolee, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Jasyanji and Damodar Dhonaji, on or towards the west by a Dhur Bundh (passage) and on or towards the East by

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 1,141 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Krushnabai, widow of Dadaji Abaji, on or towards the West by a Dhur Bandh (passage) and on or towards the East partly by the property of Purshotam Madhowji, and partly by the property of Jeevan Pasha Kolee.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 87 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Shaniwar Kolee on or towards the South by the property of Krushnabai widow of Dadaji Habaji on or towards the West by the property of Damodar Phonaji and on or towards the East by the property of Purshottam Madhowji.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 689 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Shaniwar Kolee on or towards the West by the property of Crushnabai, widow of Dadajee Habajee, and on or towards the East by the property of Purshottam Madhowji.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 645 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the properties of Shaniwar Kolee and Pandurang Jaswanjee on or towards the South by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, on or towards the West by the property of Krushnabai widow of Dadaji Habaji, and on or towards the East by a "Daur Bandh" (Passage).

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 188 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Shaniwar Kolee, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Jasyanji, on or towards the West by the property of Purshotam Madhowji and on or towards the East by the property of Krushnabi, widow of Dadaji Habaji.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Worli containing by admeasurement about 258 square yards or othereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Shaniwar Kolee, on or towards the South by the property of Vinayak Govindji and Pandurang Jasyanji, on or towards the West by the property of Crushnabai, widow of Dadaji Habaji and on or towards the East by the property of Purshotam Madhowji.

EIGHTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 769 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Pandurang Jaswanji, on or towards the South by the property of Raghoba Harishchandra, on or towards the West by the property of Purshotam Mahdhowji and on or towards the East by the property of Krushnabai, widow of Dadaji Habaji.

NINTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 234 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Crushnabhai, widow of Dadaji Habaji, on or towards the South by the property of Vinayak Govindji, on or towards the West by the property of Purshotam Madhowji, and on or towards the East by the property of Crushnabai widow of Dadaji Habaji.

TENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 355 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Crushnabai widow of Dadaji Habaji on or towards the South by the properties of Pandurang Jasyanji and Vinayak Govindji on or towards the West by the property of Crushnabai, widow of Dadaji Habaji and on or towards the East by the property of Purshotam Madhowji.

AND ELEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 768 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the properties of Pandurang Jasyanji and Vinayak Govindji, on or towards the South by the property of Crushnabai widow of Dadaji Habaji and Purshotam Madhowji on or towards the West also by the property of Crushnabai widow of Dadaji Habaji, and on or towards the East also by the property of Crushnabai widow of Dadaji Habaji.

All the above eleven pieces are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 34, 292 and 314, New Nos. 12,826 and a/12304, News Survey

	1-6	5-9	2-5	2-4	3-6 &	1
Nos.	3053	3056	3019	3020	3016	3055

and are now in the possession of the Vendors:—Dated this 26th day of November 1912.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

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The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE GENERAL MEETING of CLUB MEMBERS ADVERTISED for 11th December, will be held on THURSDAY, 12th December, 1912, at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Bombay, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES.
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 26th November, 1912.

LOST.

A DIAMOND SAPPHIRE and PEARL ORNAMENT, on TUESDAY, 26th November between 10 A. M. and 12 midday. Probably in the Fort. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same. Please reply to Box No. 6732, care of this paper."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st December, 1912, the timings of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System will be altered. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th November, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between POPATLAL PREMCHAND and JAYCHAND OOJAMCHAND carrying on business in yarn silk and Masrai (imitation silk) at Tamba Kanta outside the Fort of Bombay under the name style and firm of CHIMNALAL PUNAMCHAND has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 30th of Aso Vad 1968 (9th November, 1912) so far as concerns the said Popatlal Premchand who retires from the said firm all debts due to and owing by the said firm of Chimnalal Punamchand will be received and paid respectively by the said Jaychand Oojamcand who will continue to carry on the said business as from the 1st of Kartak Sud Samvat 1969 (10th November 1912) on his own account under the same name firm and style of Chimanlal Punamchand.—Dated this 27th day of November 1912.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Popatlal Premchand and.
Jaychand Oojamchand.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES NISSIM, Esq., of 203 Knights Bridge London Jew Inhabitant (formerly the Hon'ble Mr. SILAS MEYER MOSES) has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easements or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14 K, Humum Street Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land situate at Clare Road, Byculla, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 930 square yards, or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 8123, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E. No. 3425, and Street No. 1 Clare Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Shepherd Road on or towards the South by the Jews Cemetary on or towards the West by the Clare Road, and on or towards the East by the property of the Trustees of Shepherds Trusts and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1912. sell by Public Auction at their sales rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), a consignment of high class Japanese furniture consisting of elaborately carved pedestals, elegantly designed, and artistically carved chairs, square and round tables, carved and perforated garden seats, sofa, etc.

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BAND PRESIDENT,
Nagpur Volunteer Rifles,
Nagpur, C. P.

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
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Green Street, Fort.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minu.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 11-6		1-16
3 do. Rentes ...	89 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 3-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities...	63 7-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 1-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' nence...	29 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	63	un	chgd
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·22 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2		·01
do. do. New York...	4·84 5-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 11-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 3-8	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 2-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers at the rates.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 200,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Quiet
Futures	Quiet—Steady
Manchester	Firm but not active
Total Sales	... 9,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,000 „
Imports	... 39,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·95—67
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	14·10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·67	6·65	6·64	6·62	6·61
—07	—07	—06	—07	—07

Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·61	6·61	6·59	6·58
—07	—07	—08	—07

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 12·29 Mar. 12·42.
New York official Noon call Dec. 12·35, Mar. 12·49.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 12·45, Mar. 12·52.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	95,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	...	100,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	...	15,000
„ Exports to Continent	...	39,000
„ Spot Cotton	...	13·00+20

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·55+19
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·68+23
Advanced on bull support and short covering and on favourable cotton goods situation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 1-2+1-8
Futures month of Dec.	... 12·72+25
Futures month of Mar.	... 12·79+23
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Tone Dhoo ties and Shirtings Very strong and prices higher

Tone Cloths	...Strong and advancing
Weft American "54"	... 12
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 18 1-8
Tone—Yarn—Market steady ...	
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12
Twist "32" W T C...	10 1-2
Twist "32" B ...	10 7-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 14
Twist "36" W T C...	10 3-4
Twist "36" B	... 11 1-8
Twist "42"	... 12 3-8
Twist American "60"	... 16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 21 3-4
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool...	6 5-16
Buyers or Sellers ...	... Nominal
Months ...	... Nov.—Dec

Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading... 7 8
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range 3 0 1-2
„ Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends......2 4 1-4
„ Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 9

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 38 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 38 1-8 unchgd
Do Months—Nov.-Dec—London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet but steady
Australian Wheat.— ... Unchgd

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 50 1-2—1-2
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec
Do. Name of Ports.— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... Not received
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports—London— ......
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 46—1-4
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-9 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Nearest—Value—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 5+1-4 d
Nov.-Dec.—Buyers—Steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 89 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 76 15 16+1 16

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Value

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—No much change in values
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 6 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm little offering
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 3-4+3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers
9 11 3-4+1-4d—May—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Very little doing.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 2 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone.—Steady. Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 7 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value
Tone—Firmer.
Java Sugar—Firm moderate business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [27TH Nov., 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
275 Bars Silver.	4,50,000	Hongkong	Chartered Bank
69 Bars Silver.	1,50,000	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...........	21	24,130
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	24	28,666

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady with rates unchanged all round. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and private bills are few and far between. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152
Shanghai „	...211 1-4
Japan „	...150
„ „	...149 1-2 Jan-Feb

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 95 1-2 for Cash and the near Settlement, and 95 9-16 for the second Settlement, and has remained steady throughout the day with a small business doing, closing as under.

We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs.	95	8	0
1st Settlement ...	„	95	8	0
2nd Settlement ...	„	95	9	0

BULLION:—

Ready bar silver in London closed unchanged at 29 1-8, but the forward rate was 1-16 higher at 29 5-16. New York was unchanged at 63. The local market opened at 73 5-16 ex duty for ready and the first settlement and after declining 3-16 closes as under for all positions. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	23	15	0
Australian „ ...	„	23	15	0
Sovereigns „ ...	„	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready ...	„	73	4	0
1st Settlement ...	„	73	4	0
2nd Settlement ...	„	73	10	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready ...	„	82	10	0
1st Settlement ...	„	82	10	0
2nd Settlement ...	„	83	0	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday the American markets opened slightly easier but closed with a sharp advance of 19 and 23 points in New York futures, and 25 and 23 points in New Orleans. Spot cotton in these markets was 20 points and 1-8 higher respectively. The home markets are undoubtedly bullish, and higher prices may be anticipated, provided the political out-look continues to improve. The local market opened steady. Last night good Broach touched Rs. 310, but the opening rate this morning was Rs. 313, and during the morning the price advanced to Rs. 314, while other descriptions kept steady. Prices here are not advancing in proportion to the rise at home. At Colaba a moderate business was done in the bazaar and sellers being by no means plentiful prices advanced about Rs. 2, closing irregular as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	326	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	315-16	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	326	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	324	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	318	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	314	„
Fine M.G. Khandeish ...	„	302	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	291	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	284	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	286-7	Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	267-8	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	46,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·79	6·77	6·75
+12	+12	+11
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·74	6·73	6·73
	+12	
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·72	6·70	6·69
+11	+11	+11

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	8	10	0	B.T.
December ...	„	9	4	0	B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	„	9	9	0	B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet but steady
We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8	5	0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	„	7	13	0	B.T.
Yellow „ ...	„	8	12	0	„

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55	8	0
Mimbara ...	„	58	0	0
Black Kutni ...	„	47	0	0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steadier. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 14 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 38 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	28	0	0	
Forward ...	„	26	8	0	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. Bold ...	Rs.	45	8	0
Jan.-Feb. Small ...	„	44	4	0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	6	0	B. T.
White Delhi May 1913...	„	5	7	3	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,745
Bank of India ...	65
Eastern Bank ...	94
Indian Specie ...	„ 73 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	522 1-2
Kohinoor ...	825
Manockji Petit ...	3,150
New Great Eastern ...	272 1-2
Standard ...	1,425

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	172
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	179
Bombay S N Ordy ...	265
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	565

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on yesterday.

Cotton ...	9,538	bales.
Wheat ...	23,211	cwts.
Linseed ...	2,250	„
Rapeseed ...	nil	„
Gingellyseed ...	7,060	„
Poppyseed ...	nil	„
Groundnuts...	849	„
Castorseed ...	3,578	„
Rice ...	106,398	„
Myrabollams.	518	„
Cottonseed ...	6,424	„
Mowraseed ...	1,042	„
Gram ...	13,813	„
Joowar ...	6,003	„
Maize ...	1,803	„
Barley ...	3,128	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, Nov. 25.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ...	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 23rd Nov. 1912, by Council Bills a ...	£13,803,162
Balance to be remitted from 24th Nov. 1912 to 31st March 1913. ...	£ 1,696,838

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, 26th Nov. 1912.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	95000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	34000	do.
Exports to Continent ...	39000	do.
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·00+20	
Future Cotton at New York—Dec.	12·55+17	
Future Cotton at New York—Mar..	12·68+23	

Tone Market at closing Spot—Firm.
General Tone Market opened—Firm.
and advanced on bull support and short covering and Commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS, 26th Nov. 1912.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12 5-8+1-4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Dec. 12·72+25
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar. 12·79+23
Opening Tone of Market—Firm.

LIVERPOOL, 26th Nov. 1912.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... Quiet and closed quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians ... ... Steady.

Total Day's Sales...	9,000 bales
Sales on spec and export ...	2,000 do
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown...	10 1-16
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	11 1-8
40's Mulls Twist (Bannermills) ...	11 1-4
Weft 54 American... ...	11 3-8
Weft 80 Egyptian... ...	17 1-2
Weft 32's ...	13 3-4
Twist 36 ...	10 5-8
Twist 42 ...	11 7-8
Twist American 60 ...	11 3-4
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	17
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	20 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns ...	Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns ...	Firm
Mid American at Liverpool...	6·95—7

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Nov.-Dec. ...	6·67—7
Dec.-Jan. ...	6·65—7
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·64—6
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·62—7
Mar.-Apl. ...	6·62—7
Apl.-May ...	6·60—7
May-June ...	6·61—7
June-July ...	6·59—8
July-Aug. ...	6·58—7

MANCHESTER, 26th Nov. 1912.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm—Demand continues for Shirting Dhooties—There is fair enquiry for Grey Shirtings medium.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs) ...Nov.-Dec.—London, 51—Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 52— „
Do. La Plata ...Nov.-Dec—Antwerp 52— „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... ...Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market... ... „
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Nov.—£27-10-0— „
do ...Jan.-Feb.— £27-5-0— „
Do. Tone of Market at close ...Steady
Poppyseed.Canal...Nov.-Dec.—Hamburg 71·9 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ...Steady
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416lbs. 85 p.c. exship ...Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 53— „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 54·6— „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ...Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 51·3— „
Do. Tone of Market at close .. Steady
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ...Nov.-Dec.—Hull—£6·18·9— „
Do. Tone of Market at close ...Steady
Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Nov.-Dec.—London 61— „
Wheat. Choice white Karachi...Nov.-Dec.—London 38·7 1-2— „
Do. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492lbs.) ... Nov.-Dec.—London 38·3— „
Do. Club No.2...Nov.-Dec.—London 38·7¼— „
Do. Choice white Delhi...Nov.-Dec.—London—Nominal
Do. Tone of Market at close ...Steady
Do. Red Graded American per cental... Dec. 7-3¼
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... ...2,450,000 qrs.

LONDON, 26th Nov. 1912.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg... Nov.—9-6—Sellers
German Beetroot 88 per cent F. O. B, Hamburg... ... Dec.—9-6 3-4
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Nov.-Dec.—12-6—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—12-6—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.—12-6—Sellers
German Closing Tone Market ... ... Quiet.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... ...Nov.-Dec.—12 7 1-2—Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... ...Dec.-Jan.—12 7 1-2—Sellers
Austrian Closing Tone of Market... ... ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals... ... Nov.—12—Sellers
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market... ... ... Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Nov.-Dec.

LONDON, 26th Nov. 1912.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...Nov.-Dec.—11 8 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913. ...Jan. Dec.—10-6—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...Nov.-Dec.—11 9 1-4—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913...Jan.-Dec.—10 7 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...Nov.-Dec.—Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913 June-Dec.—11-9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bombay or Karachi Nov.-Dec.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bombay or Karachi 1913 Jan.-Dec. ... ...Jan.-Dec.—11 10 1-2
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet
Special Feature ... ... Quiet

London, Nov. 23.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	...	76	17	6
„ Best English Selected	...	83	0	0
„ Braziers...	...	88	10	0
„ Tone of Market—Quiet.				
Hard Spelter	...	24	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	230	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	7	3	8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B 1, p.c. F O B L'pcol	...	12	10	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 F O B, Antwerp	...	6	3	9
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland...	...	3	7	9
„ No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	...	3	9	0
„ Gartsherrie	...	4	2	6
Lead Pig English	...	18	7	6

Tone of Steel Market—Steady.
Silver, Spot 29 1-8
„ 2 months hence 29 5-16
"Tone of Market—India Buying for higher prices.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	29 1·8
Silver 2 months ...	29 5·16

Silver Tendency, etc, of the Market—India—buying—Tendency for higher prices.

Rents 3 per cent ...	...£ 89 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent...	...£ 75
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 91 3-4
Sterling loan	...
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...£ 78 5-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz ...	77·9

Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady
Closing „ „ „ — „
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5 per cent

Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·22 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks...	20·48 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills)	4·85
Interest day to day loans	3 1-8
„ 7 days Market loans	3 5-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	4 11-16
„ „ 6 „ „	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-8
„ „ 6 „ ...	5 1-8

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Sales brisk. Market higher alround. Crossbreds medium firm and prices 1-4 to 1-2 higher English wools are strong and market advancing.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Nov.-Dec. 4-5 1-2—Sellers
General Tone of market—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool Nov. 27.

Days Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Tone of Market... ... ... Steady.

	Latest closing.	To-day's opening.
Nov.-Dec.	6·67	6·79
Dec.-Jan	6·65	6·77
Jan.-Feb	6·64	6·76
Feb.-Mar	6·62	6·75
Mar.-Apl	6·62	6·75
Apl.-May	6·60	6·73
May-June	6·61	6·72
June-July	6·59	6·71
July-Aug	6·58	6·70

Liverpool 10 a. m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—4 bales wool, E Dosa and Co; 58 bales wool, M Joosab.

Massilia s—18 cwts chutney, H Muncherji and Sons; 160 cwts teelseed, 2,100 cwts linseed, F F Campbell and Co; 587 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 80 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Medina s—5 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 8 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 3 cwts carpets, Allen Bros and Co; 3 cases metal curio and 6 cases cotton curtains, B J Bhangara; 17 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Messilia s—102 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—400 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—20 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

King Bleddyn s—1,460 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—1,625 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Auristan s—1,000 tons manganeseore, S Smidt and Co.

Highland Monarch s—55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Author s—2,001 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 90 bales cotton waste, Riddle Reeve and Co; 330 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 225 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co; 4,875 cwts myrabollam, P Mathuradas and Co; 500 1-2 cwts myrabollams, 70 Paori and Co; cwts myrabollams; Cooverji and Co; 4,400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Arbistan s—1,000 tons manganese ore, the Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 2,000 tons manganese ore, the Central India Mining Co; 500 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Chulambigh s—1,625 cwts myrabollams, P Maturadas and Co 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—1,000 cwts proposeed, 1,000 cwts mowraseed, and 4,090 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Bielefels s—1,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Lindenfels s—6,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji; 102 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 4,625 cwts. myrabollams, B Mathudas and Co; 191 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Wardha s—200 bales cotton, 3,033 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Michmoor s—5,700 tons manganese, S Smith and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—4 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2 bales carpets, Thos Cook and Sons; 3 cases animal guts, Ad Meyer; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggian and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—5 bundles cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—247 1-2 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy; 696 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 chest opium, H Baijnath; 15 chestt opium, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—10 chests opium, M Gamumal; 10 chests opium, H Goperam; 5 chests opium, M Balia; 10 chests opium; H Gameandes; 10 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cottoo, Sassoon J David Co; 20 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—31 1-4 cwts ivory, M Kassum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SPROT—OWEN—Nov 5, at Christ Church, Pachmarhi, Harold Maitland Sport, The Gordon Highlanders, third son of the late Edward Sprot of Dry Grange Melrose, N B, and Mrs Sprot of Riverston Banchory, Scotland, to Kathleen, daughter of the late Edward Owen of 36, Buckingham Gate, and formerly of Bantry and Dublin.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ziaul Islam Medical Mission to Italy.—Public meeting to wish mission "Godspeed." Sir Adamjee Peerbhy Mill, Tardeo, 8-30 p. m.

Teachers' Association.—Lecture by Bishop of Bombay on "the Personality of the Teacher." Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-15 (H. E. the Governor to preside).

Alliance Francaise.—Entertainment and Performance of "Les Deux Sourds.—Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, 9-30 p. m.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p. m.

MAXIM:—If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as of getting.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 15th instant left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Medina" will leave Bombay harbour at 2·39 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail ...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ...		12-0

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March	With Banners Waving	Franke
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
a Descriptive	The Grasshoppers' Dance	Bucalossi
b Gavotte	Eglantine	Clothilde
Selection	Peggy	Stuart
Valse	Dreaming	Joyce
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall
Galop (Sellsolo)	The Tubophone	Hume

BAND AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers, the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programmes of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster:—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

March	Austria	Nowotny
Overture	Prinz Methusalim	Strauss
Valse	Le Sangroumain	Ivanovic
Gavotte	Marchenzeit	Millocker
Selection	Runaway Girl	Monckton
Galop	Odeons Frenden	Frenden Latann

FROM 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

March	With Force and Courage	Blon
Overture	The Miller's Beautiful Wife	Micheiels
Valse	A Thousand Kisses	Joyce
Gavotte	Konigs	Reh
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Fall
Song	Violets	Wright
Sketch	By the Swanee River	Myddleton

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—The examination of the students of the "First Aid" class organised by the Hindu Division will be held at the headquarters, Sir Mangaldas' wadi, Girgaum back Road on Sunday, 1st December. 1912, at 3-30 p. m (S. T.).

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.—An extraordinary general meeting will be held on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (B.T.), to elect ten delegates from the Chamber for the election of a member from the Indian commercial committee to the Bombay Legislative Council.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—It is announced that the Sagartal Fair and Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held in Gwalior, beginning on the 17th of December and ending on the 5th of January 1913. The greatest encouragement is being offered to exhibitors, who will be given space free, while accommodation will also be provided at moderate charges. Fruit and flower shows will be specialities, useful lectures and demonstrations are being arranged, and other features of interest will be included. Further information will be found in our advertising columns.

SHAMRAO VITHAL MEMORIAL.

A meeting of subscribers to the above fund was held on the 24th instant in the hall of the Dadabhai Navroji Poor Boys' Seminary, Grant Road Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh presided. The report of the secretaries for the fund was read by Mr. K. Anandrao, who stated that out of a total of Rs. 7,047 subscribed, Rs. 4,766 had been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,281 in arrears. The interest accrued on the amount collected amounted to Rs. 1,221-2-10 up to the end of August last.

It was resolved at the meeting that an oil-painting of the late Mr. Shamrao Vithal be presented to the Pleaders' Association of Western India, Bombay, with a request for its being placed in such part of the High Court premises as the Association, with the permission of the Hon. the Chief Justice and the other Judges might deem proper, and that the funds be devoted to the encouragement of education by means of scholarships bearing his name, to poor and desrving students of his community, with liberty to the trustees of the fund to extend the benefit of the scholarships to any person outside the community whom they think proper.

It was also resolved that the present secretaries be empowered to collect the arrears and that the funds be invested in securities recognized by the Indian Trust Act, the first trustees being the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh and four others appointed at the meeting. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. D. T. Chadwick has assumed charge of the office of Director of Agriculture, Madras.

The Papal Delegate, Mgr. Zaleskis who is on tour in India, is now in Allahabad.

Count Wolff Metternich lately the German Ambassador in London is paying a visit to Bikaner this week.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael will hold a garden party at Barrackpore on January 6th.

Lucknow was invaded yesterday by 180 members of the Hamburg-America touring party. After seeing the Residency and other places of interest they left for Benares.

Sir Louis Dane was present last night at the opening lecture, on "The Ajanta Cave Paintings," of a series of lectures on Indian art being delivered at the Diamond Jubilee Institute at Lahore, by Mr. S. N. Gupta.

The Madras Mail understands that the Governor has arranged to meet a number of Collectors of the most important districts of the Presidency in order to acquaint himself with local problems and conditions.

Mr. T. J. McCloughin, General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, has proceeded to Ceylon to be present at the Railway Conference there in connection with the traffic arrangements on the Indo-Ceylon line.

The Special Board of Oriental Studies at Cambridge University recommends the foundation of an exhibition to be called the Bendall Sanskrit Exhibition on the late Professor Bendall's bequest. The annual value will be about £35.

The marriage took palce on the 27th instant of the Rev. W. O. Brigstocke, B A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brigstocke of Sutton Surrey and Paris and Miss Ruby Helen eldest daughter of Mr. H. R. Craig of Bedford and Coorg (India.)

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir H. P. Burt, K. C. I. E., V. D., A. D. C., is gazetted Colonel Commandant of the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles. Lieut.-Colonel L. C. D. Bean is gazetted Commandant of the 1st battalion, and Lieut.-Col. R. K. Bieenacki Commandant of the 2nd battalion.

Twenty elephants have been promised by a well-known Maharaja for the charity fete at Calcutta which has had to be postponed until February owing to the military manœuvres preventing the massed bands from being preent in January. Other features now added to the programme will be boxing tournaments, joy wheels and a military display.

Dr. G. T. Rutherford, one of the two Ceylon delegates to the All-India Sanitary Conference and the Malaria Conference, will shortly submit a memorandum to his Government setting out a few recommendations for the Medical Department in Ceylon. It is hoped that Dr. Marshall Phillip, the other delegate, will submit a report to the Colombo Municipality.

It is reported about the Court, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," that when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has completed his studies at Oxford the King will send him upon an extensive tour through India. His Majesty is anxious that his heir-apparent should see something of the outlying portions of the Empire as soon as convenient and it is quite possible that his Royal Highness will visit H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught in Canada during the summer vacation next year.

His Highness the Maharaja has built privately a race-course at Gwalior, which can be equalled by few in India, says the "Asian". Gwalior is well-situated as a racing centre, being roughly midway between Calcutta and Bombay. The course itself is within a few hundred yards of Gwalior station. The course is 1 mile 7 furlongs, the sharpest turn being one of 630 yards, radius, 70 feet turf, and inside a turf training track 40 feet wide, the whole being railed with teak. In addition to the above there is a straight 6 furlongs. The Grand Stands have been copied from Bombay and Calcutta. The first stand is a beautiful building made to accommodate 1,500 people. The very latest thing in the way of starting gates, weighing machines, etc., have been arranged for, and in a year or two's time the meeting will be a very big one.

In the Chin Hills has arisen a prophet, writes a correspondent to the "Rangoon Gazette." The prophet, lik all Chins, is a nat worshipper. He is young, speaks neither Burmese nor Hindustani, and is, of course, illiterate. The most remarkable accomplishment of the prophet is the creation of a written language. For a man with no book knowledge to evolve a new dialect is truly remarkable. Chin is monosyllabic, and he has made a sign for each syllable, there being now about four thousand characters. It has been a laborious task, and even the prophet himself cannot write a letter without the aid of his dictionary. Then he bravely commenced the task of educating his own people. In his own villrge the children have been faithful in school attendance and many read well. But in most places the first enthusiasm soon spent itself and his followers are able to read very little. The characters are a combination of Burmese and English, with figures predominating. They resemble somewhat the characters in which the Mormon bible is supposed to have been written.

The second number of the Journal of the Punjab Historical Society contains an article by Dr. Vogel on the historical rhymes and proverbs of the Punjab. Such rhymes and proverbs, he says, are occasionally met with in the works of historians and travellers, but a far greater number are preserved by oral tradition. It is principally from the common folk that one gathers the most topical specimens, and these often betray a sense of humour which would surprise those only superficially acquainted with the inhabitants of the Punjab. The specimens of humour that he gives are rather primitive, says the "Times of India." For example "Kulu hoo ulu—Go to Kulu and you will become an owl—is of the mid-Victorian type of punning humour that should be sternly suppressed; but some of them gain in brevity what they lack in refinement, such as that about the no doubt estimable people of Multan, of whom it is cruelly said "Multani Shaitani." Proverbs which make unflattering remarks about the characteristics of a caste or town seem to be very numerous, and we have no doubt, as a result of Dr. Vogel's appeal for help in forming a collection of these sayings, the wags of the Punjab will be busily occupied for some time to come in inventing nasty epigrams and puns about their neighbours.

In the Civil Courts of Bengal, says "Railways" a scandalous system is practised by the money-lenders, who are aided by the court officials. The system is this:—The money-lender obtains a summons against a railway man, that summons is handed over to a bailiff or someone to serve, and by an arrangement between the money-lender and the bailiff the summons is returned to Court with a remark that it has been served on the party concerned, when the summons has never left the compound of the Court from which it was issued. The defendant is ignorant of this, the case is eventually called on and defendant not being present an "ex parte" decree is obtained for the full amount and his pay attached. The attachment of his pay is the first intimation the defendant receives of the case. According to railway rules the man is asked for an explanation as to why his services should not be dispensed with, and if a good explanation is not forthcoming he is dismissed, perhaps with a large family, to face the world and starve. All this could easily be avoided if the judges of the Civil Courts insisted on all summonses against railway servants being sent through the heads of their departments, and in cases where summonses have been said to have been served by bailiffs the plaintiff as well as the bailiff should have to go into the witness box and swear that the summons was served on the party concerned.

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From the first time you begin to use

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

lighter and better pastry will result.

You stir 1 part into 16 parts of ordinary flour,—then add the other ingredients and proceed in the usual way, and your pastry will be light, crisp and wholesome.

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To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
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Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Barotee, 2619 tons, Captain C. G Smiths, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Delagoa Bay with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Bielefeld, 2829 tons Captain K. Strinfing arrived in harbour yesterday from Makassar with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain H. Runton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The steamer Glenely, 2669 tons, Captain B. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne via Mourtins, with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kola, 570 ns, Captain G. B. Elton, will sail to-day for Bushreh etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co., steamer Baralae 1829 tons, Captain A. S. Butler sailed yesterday for Busreh etc. with a general Cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Kyffels 3158 tons, Captain C. Frisins, sailed yesterday for Humburg etc. with a general cargo.

The clan Line steamer Clan McNeil, 2534 tons, Captain C. J. Higgins, sailed yesterdays for Marmugoa with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Smitra 1983 tons Captain H. Carey will sail to-day for Rangoen etc with a general cargo.

The steamer Strathan, 2828 tons, Captain A. McLay will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a cargo of manganese ore.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 27.

Angus	2320	Dakers			T M & Co
Barjora	1908	Burbridge			M M & Co
Borotee	2619	Smiths			
Billifeld	2828	Straifing			Volkart Bros
Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	4-12	P & O S N & Co
Dido	3127	Runton			J F & Co
Ellatine	2491	Newton			T M & Co
Fultala	2702	Tallent			M M & Co
Firoozi	2029	Primrose			B & P S N Co
Gerd	751	Andreasen			F F C & Co
Inchmoor	1214	Helmrich			......
Kasara	505	King			M M & Co
Kauzler	1865	Schaff			A Strandes & Co
Koronna	2267	F S Gnislow			W & A G & Co
Linga	951	Manley			M M & Co
Marmariss		Comdr Muhlis			Turkish G Boat
Medina	6699	Notley	London	30-11	P & O Co
Mozaffer	250	Nacoda			Persian Govt.
Naderi	1168	Hughes	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
Nordfarer	2397	Olsen			T M & Co
Norfolk	2806	Buckly			G Cotton & Co
Northbrook	5038	Harold			R I Marine
Otto Sverdrup	2291	Michelson	Liverpool &c.		T Morrison & Co
Palamcotta	2207	Stockwell			M M & Co
River Forth	2883	Stevens			W & A G & Co
Uganda	2783	Gow			S Wallace & Co
Umballa	3426	Bracq			M M & Co
Ujina	3426	Hill			M M & Co
Valdura	3495	Corrance	Baltimore		S Smidt & Co
Virawa	3360	Maclean			M M & Co
Zillah	2412	Nanscoven			......

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Murray	3121	Wodal	C Coast	2-12	M M& Co
C & R City of Athens	3571	Knaut	K'chi	5-12	K N & Co
D & E Trafford Hall	3437	Main	Karachi	30-11	K N & Co
K Rangoon Maru	2733	Kamoshita	Kobe	29-11	N Y Kaisha
M Chulmleigh	2567	Brooks	Hamburg	30-11	J M & Co
N Strathan	2829	Maclay	Philadelphia	30-11	R A Willis
O Baron Ardrossan	2775	Reid	Barrow-Furness	4-12	R A Willis
P Ranvik	3332	Berggrun	Rotterdam	28-11	T M & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Arabistan	3207	Davies	Antwerp	3-12	M M & Co
2 Massilia	3112	Tamson	Lpool	2-12	W and A G Co
3 KingBleddyn	2552	Ritch	Antwerp	25-11	J M & Co
4 Steinberger	2455	de Yonge	......	......	
5 Locksley Hall	2299	Crawford	L'pool	28-11	K Nixon & Co
6 Autor	2247	Vickala	Liverpool	3-12	K N & Co
6 Authon	2247	Nickola	Antwerp	......	K N & Co
7 Oolabaria	3437	Ramage	Galle		M M & Co
8 Cleopatra	2132	Chersich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9 Lindenfels	3525	Muller	Hamburg	......	W & A G & Co
10-11 India	4198	Gordon	Shanghai	18-12	P & O Co
12&13 Arcadia	3513	Bracham	Aden	7-12	P & O Co
14 Kola	570	Elton	Busreh	28-11	M M & Co
15 Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel	Dunkirk	4-12	T M & Co
16 Wardha	2552	Connock	Genoa	7-12	M M & Co
H W P D					
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakira			Bo S N Co
Ponam	552	Dawood	B'nagar	27-11	Bo S N Co
M W D D					
Palamcotta	2207	Stockwell			M M & Co
P & O Dock					
Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing	......	J Mackintosh & Co

The following vessels obtained their Portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kola, Elton for Busreh, &c.
„ Muttra, Carey for Rangoon, &c.
„ Strathan McLay for Philadelphia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Barotu for Philadelphia
„ Koranna for Calcutta
„ Dido for Hull
„ Sydney for Noumea
„ Avristan for Antwerp, &c.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 25th Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 26th November :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	0	0
Total mortality from all causes		83
Cholera	1	nil

A correspondent of the "Statesman" at Chittangong writes:—On the evening of the 2nd November Mr. F.W. Higgins of Patrya Tea Estate, Chittagong was sitting in the verandah of his bungalow with his son Mr. H. Higgins when he saw what he thought to be a pig in the paddy fields about a quarter of a mile off. Mr. Harold Higgins immediately went off with a Lyons '320 bore axite rifle, but saw no pig. He wandered along, however, along the road for another three hundred yards or so when he saw sitting on a paddy aisle, about 150 yards off, what he thought to be a jackal or wild dog. He went towards it through some high grass, and when within 80 yards found it to be a leopard. He fired and hit it and while he was watching the paddy where it had fallen, a second leopard showed close to where the first leopard had been. Mr. Higgins fired and dropped it dead in its tracks. He now came back towards the bungalow and called out for two men to bring his big rifle and dogs, and then on running back to the place where he had fired at the two leopards he saw a third leopard standing over the second one. He fired and wounded it badly and walked up to the spot where it had been hit. Here he found a heavy blood trail, but as the evening was closing in he did not consider it safe to follow up. He then had the first two leopards picked up and brought home. The next morning early Mr. Higgins went out and found the third leopard dead about fifty yards from where it had been hit. The leopards measured 7 feet 1 inch, 7 feet 2 inches and 7 feet 5 inches respectively, the first being a female and the other two males.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

IN THE PRESS.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication this Month, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY. Among these will be found :—

The Fairy Queen's Quandary
By
G. R. Sims.

The Gift
By
Alice and Claude Askew.

Pilot Mathey's Christmas
By
Sir A. T. Quiller Couch.

Santa Claus by the Sea
By
Justice Huntly McCarthy.

The Ghost in the Snow
By
Katharine Tynan.

The Humours of Christmas
By
Barry Pain.

The Spirit King
By
Dorothea Deakin.

How Nell and Belle met the Santa Claus
By
Queenie Scott--Hopper.

Roger Wagnall's Ghost
By
John H. Duos.

On New Year's Eve
By
Harold Bindloss.

Peggy Decides
By
Hough Wood.

Their Christmas Eve
By
H. C. S.

In addition the number will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS including :—

The Knight and the Lady
By
J. Dodworth.

The Apprentice
By
Norman Gale (illustrated, by Will Owen.)

The Imps' Christmas Party
By
A. E. Morton.

Dickory Dock
By
Hilda Cowham.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is, therefore, desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.			
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

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All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Count of Luxembourg	F. Lehar
Belle of New York	G. Kerker
A Waltz Dream	Oscar Strauss
The Dairymaids	Paul Reubens
The Gay Parisienne	I. Caryll
Dorothy	A. Cellier
The Shop Girl	I. Caryll
The Circus Girl	I. Caryll
The Messenger Boy	L. Monckton
Three Little Maids	P. Reubens
A Runaway Girl	I. Caryll
The Girl from Kays	I. Caryll
Duchess of Dantzic	I. Caryll
Veronique	A. Messager
The Cingallee	L. Monckton
Earl and the Girl	I. Caryll
The Orchid	I. Caryll
The Spring Chicken	L. Monckton
Merry Widow	F. Lehar
Lady Madcap	Paul Reubens
Miss Hook of Holland	P. Reubens
My Mimosa Maid	P. Reubens
The Artists Model	S. Jones
The Gay Gordons	G. Jones
The Islander	P. Farraday

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
PIANO and MUSIC DEPT.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 28th Nov. 1912.

THE KALA-AZAR PROBLEM.

No part of the recent proceedings of the Malaria Conference in Madras, has been followed more keenly than the session devoted to the papers of Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan, I. M. S., Captain Patton, and Captain Mackie, which dealt with the present condition of research into the Kala-Azar problem. The public are familiar with the scourges of this country, plague, cholera, and dysentery. Another disease, kala-azar, full of dread possibilities, and even nearer at hand than the yellow fever and sleeping sickness, has called forth some interesting research work by several members of the Indian Medical Service. Those in touch with medical research in India at the present time, expected to hear some interesting discoveries and reports of experiments in the papers given at the Malaria Conference. In many ways the papers proved highly interesting, but the actual progress made with respect to a solution of the problems connected with its etiology and transmission which they had to report, was small. We are aware that research work of the nature being carried on by the men detailed for this investigation, requires a great number of experiments and time in which to form any conclusions of value. That the Medical Department is tackling the subject in a business-like way is apparent from the summary given by the Hon'ble Surgeon General W. B. Bannerman. Captain Patton was deputed to work at the problem in Madras, Captain Mackie to proceed to Assam after investigating the results of Captain Patton, and Dr. Korke, to assist in the work. No one will venture to say that this staff is too large to work at a disease which has been characterised as "one of the most terrible diseases in the world, being only equalled by sleeping sickness in its relentless progress through months or years of suffering to an almost fatal termination," and it is to be hoped that the Government will not in any way relax its efforts in the attempt to gain some data on which the medical and sanitary authorities may commence an effective campaign. As has been pointed out, this disease, believed at one time to be confined to natives, also attacks Europeans, and many of those cases tabulated as malignant malaria, etc., are certainly due to kala-azar.

Since the discovery that the disease was due to to the parasite, Leishmania-donovani, the medical research party has been able to work on more satisfactory lines, and to conduct a series of experiments, which, while not giving any definite results so far as the method of transmittance is concerned, are certainly an advance in the direction of a true solution of the problem. There is still considerable difference of opinion respecting the claims of Captain Patton, that the bed bug is the chief carrier of the disease from person to person. Surgeon-General Bannerman pointed out that the attempts to inoculate lice, dogs etc. had produced only negative results, and Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan showed that the theory of the transmission of the parasite by the bug was still beset by problems. The number of experiments conducted by these men is enormous, and Captain Patton is convinced that there is little reason to suppose that the parasite is carried by dogs, or other animals. His further observations on the bed bug have led to the opinion that a certain definite temperature is required for the full development of the parasite. It is not at all easy to fix the geographical limits of the distribution of kala-azar, because of the comparatively recent date of the discovery of the endemic form of the disease, and because it requires a certain degree of experience and technical skill to detect and identify the parasite. While it is true that Assam seems to be the chief centre of the disease there have been many cases in India, Madras, Calcutta, Bengal, and Ceylon, and it is believed that many of the older epidemics mentioned in Indian history, were of a similar nature. Since the disease has been truly diagnosed several kinds of drugs have been tried but none, save salvarsan a new drug, have been found very effective. With the advance in knowledge a satisfactory treatment may soon be discovered. It is not certain how long kala-azar has existed in the Assam District but cases of it were recorded in 1869. In the early seventies is attained epidemic proportions and the great mortality among the natives attracted attention in India and England. The villages were depopulated and whole districts were thrown out of cultivation. It seemed to start in the District of the Garo Hills and to spread slowly up the river Brahmaputra, following the usual lines of communication and trade routes. Its progress appears to have been very slow, the disease laying hold of a village, lingered there a few years, and after carrying off great numbers gradually died down. Some have suggested that the disease was first carried from Bengal, where what appear to have been outbreaks of kala-azar, though not so classified, occurred, but it is just as likely that travellers carried it from Assam, where it is still so strong, to Bengal. It is admittedly a problem to be solved why the disease should have so persistently continued in the endemic form in Assam while in all other places, as yet, it is to be found only in the sporadic form.

The valleys of the Brahmaputra, and the Surma rivers are the places where most cases have been recorded and the fact that every year great numbers of coolies—no less than 44,000 last year—travel from various parts up the Brahmaputra by steamer, and by the Bengal and Assam railway, would seem to confirm the belief that the disease travels along certain definite trade routes, but whether from Assam to Bengal or vice versa is not at all certain. It is well-known that the coolies who work on the many tea plantations which abound in these fertile valleys filled with a rich alluvium, have brought cholera, in spite of close examination by the authorities before departure and after arrival at the Assam frontiers, and that epidemics have followed. It is, therefore, not difficult to understand how kala-azar should be conveyed from place to place by means of the coolies who emigrate for the season to these infected areas. The "Lancet" gives figures as showing how the malady is affecting Assam at present. "During the past 21 years, 1891 to 1911 inclusive, the Assam mortality records show that 164,131 deaths were attributed to kala-azar during that period, the largest number recorded in any year being in 1897, when 18,612 were reported, and the smallest in 1909, when only 1703 were registered. The large majority of these cases occurred in the Brahmaputra-valley in three of the six districts into which that area is divided for administrative purposes." There is apparently a decrease in the mortality from kala-azar, in Assam as a whole, for last year the total number was only 2056. Assam is too near India, for any one to feel any confidence that the disease in the form in which it is now known there, will not make its way into India. Doctors are becoming more acquainted with the disease, and their investigations seem to make it all too clear that the numbers of cases in India is larger at the present time and the Government will do well to pay the same attention to the investigation of this malady as has been accorded to others more familiar." It would seem that so long as this formidable malady remains endemic in these Assamese valleys there is grave danger of the infection being carried to other parts of India, and of its causing serious suffering and many deaths in those fresh localities where it finds the appropriate conditions similar to those in Assam, which favour its spread. For that reason the kala-azar problem should be regarded as concerning not only Assam but the whole of India.

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CHURCH AND THE MARRIAGE LAW.

IN view of the recommendations of the members of the Royal Commission on Divorce, a letter issued recently by the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Hicks, on that subject will arouse much interest and not a little controversy. Regarding the marriage of divorced persons Dr. Hicks is on the side of the angels, so to speak, that is to say, he will not permit in his diocese "any clergyman to publish banns in such cases, nor do I allow any surrogate to grant a licence for such marriage. Any such case must be referred at once to the Bishop's Registrar. In the case of a divorced person who may desire remarriage, the statutes—just as in the case of the deceased wife's sister—expressly reserve to the parish priest the right to stand by the rule of the Church, and decline to offer himself for the solemnising of such a union. I desire the clergy to take advantage of this liberty and decline. If any divorced persons should desire to be married in this diocese, I reserve to myself the sole discretion in the matter." He states expressly that "if any parties calling themselves sons and daughters of our Church desire to contract such unions, they are not loyal or obedient children of the Church: nor will it be any hardship for them to find their way to the Registrar's Office for a purely civil marriage." Having read these uncompromising dicta, what is to follow will surprise both parties to a very old quarrel. For Dr. Hicks finds himself unable to declare persons who are legally married under the law of the land to be "open and notorious evil-livers," and therefore to be excommunicated. He cannot, therefore, advise his clergy to shut off such persons from the altar—quite apart from any judgment that the civil courts may have delivered on the question. But he recommends that such persons be placed "under discipline for a year," and after that period be admitted to Holy Communion without reproach. If they are loyal Church-people, and have any regard for the Prayer-book, they will not complain of such discipline. From a certain point of view, of course, this must be regarded as a liberal attitude; but will not the question whether "discipline for a year" can purge contempt of a law—a contempt which is still persisted in—suggest itself? We imagine such a procedure will only serve to intensify what is already a very painful dispute, and bring men more than ever in conflict with each other. On the other hand "disloyal and disobedient children of the Church" will retort, rightly or wrongly, that if, having married a divorcee, the married condition is to entail no ecclesiastical disabilities after a year—is to be condoned in fact—the marriage could not have been wrong to begin with. We fear Dr. Hicks will not be able to convince a very large circle of the logic, or even the utility, of his proposals.

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THE NEW YORK SCANDALS.

WITH the conviction and sentence to death of the five principal actors in the Rosenthal scandal in New York, that remarkable case may now be said to have reached its penultimate stage. Becker, the first man to be convicted, it will be remembered, is appealing, and it has been stated that the appeal will occupy a year. We presume the others will not fail to avail themselves of the same means of securing a respite, and there the matter must rest for the time being. The only thing remaining to be said at this juncture is that the reproach so frequently hurled at the United States' Courts, because of failure to secure the conviction of guilty persons will, in this instance, be unwarranted. The officers of the law lost no time in unearthing the assassins of Rosenthal, nor has the trial been an unduly lengthy business. True, the intimate association of prominent police officers with criminals is a nasty reflection on the New York force, but New York is, unfortunately, not alone in that respect. The great thing is that it has been possible to obtain convictions. Whether they will be sustained on appeal is another question, while the fact that it is possible to prolong the appellate proceedings for a year is also a reflection on the way in which the Statutes have been drawn. Generally speaking, however, we think the scandal, deplorable though it was, has served to show that the burlesque descriptions so often applied to the administration of the law in the United States, and of the corruption of a great public service, are not altogether deserved.

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BOW AND BROMLEY.

IT is difficult to read the lesson of the latest Government defeat, but we think, it must once more be said that the Opposition cannot claim that the decision of the electors has any great bearing on the practical questions now before the country. To begin with, the Bow and Bromley constituency is a curious one. Since 1892, it has almost see-sawed in its allegiance to one side and the other, and there is nothing in the figures which we publish to-day to indicate that there has been any great upheaval. Mr. Lansbury, as is well-known, is a Socialist, and as a Socialist, won the seat in December 1910. Unfortunately for him, and the Government, he is also a Suffragist and when his other political eccentricities are taken into account, we find him on the platform as a Socialist-Suffragist who is opposed to the Insurance Act. To this must be added the grace of pluck for he resigned his seat to become the first parliamentary champion of the Women's movement. "Don Quixote" never did anything so foolish and we dare say was never cursed so roundly as Mr. Lansbury will be in the Liberal dovecotes. We read of splits in the Liberal and Labour camps—these on the Insurance issue—and thereto there can be little doubt, Mr. Lansbury may attribute his defeat. It seems to be pretty certain that his Suffragist proclivities notwithstanding, the defeated candidate would have made a surer bid for victory if he had blindly accepted the Insurance ticket. In all the circumstances therefore, the Government must mourn a vote which has been thrown away.

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THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE Opposition is undoubtedly right in continuing to make vigorous protests against the wholesale guillotining of the debates on the clauses of the Home Rule Bill. We believe this to be the case not because we think the Government is likely to be influenced by discussion, but as a matter of principle. The Liberals have so persistently adopted as one of their grievances against the House of Lords, that it does not represent the people and is not popular government, that it is surprising to find that, when it suits them to do so, they are prepared to stiffle all discussion of a great controversial measure in a Chamber elected by the people. If it could be said that the Liberals are in office by an overwhelming majority of the people of the United Kingdom, this objection would not, of course, be forceful; but it is not so, and in all the circumstances the methods adopted are the merest travesty of popular government. But we shall not have to wait long for a reversal of the situation. The bells of public discontent are already ringing, and we do not think we shall be charged with undue optimism if we predict that the days of the Government are running out. When the Unionists take its place it is possible Mr. Asquith's party may in turn be invited to express an opinion of the guillotine as a parliamentary weapon, and it will be interesting to see what that opinion will be.

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THE ARNOLD CASE.

WE think it is a pity that so much attention should be drawn just now to the unfortunate Arnold case. As Mr. Harold Baker said in the House of Commons, in view of Mr. Arnold's appeal to the Privy Council, the case is "sub judice" and we do not see what good can arise from the continued heckling of the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Arnold has had one trial and, whatever may be the merits or demerits of that trial, every one may rest assured that justice will eventually be done. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the question of bail cannot now be raised, but that is also a matter for the appellate authorities, and once more we would say the matter can safely be left with them to decide. Meanwhile, we fail entirely to see that the interests of Mr. Arnold can be advanced by these repeated references to the case in the House of Commons, and it is a pity that members cannot be induced to take that view.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Final Cause of the Turkish Defeats.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

It was the series of victories won by the Montenegrins, by the Servians and by the Greeks, that came as an over-whelming surprise to the world. For the Bulgarian army was known to be of high efficiency and everybody expected that the Turks would find it a hard task to hold their own against it. But the battle-arrays of the other members of the Balkan coalition were generally considered no match to the tried soldiers of the Sublime Porte.

Thus the question arises, whether the present Turkish army has lost the warlike spirit that animated all its ranks in the fights around Plewna and the Shipka heights in 1877 or in the defence against the Greek invaders in 1897. On close observation we are bound to say that indeed an all-round change for the worse has taken place. The Turkish officers of the army are not what they used to be, the relations between officers and private soldiers are different from the old tradition, the men in rank and file are inferior war material compared with their fathers and grandfathers. Certainly the average officer of 1877 was not skilled in the military sciences of the time; but he was faithfully attached to his Padishah and to the Islamic religion, so that the whole corps of officers was imbued with a feeling of solidarity and felt the necessity of helping each other. The present officer of the "Young-Turkish" type is a Monarchist for intellectual reasons and holds religious persuasions tampered by the effect of the free-thinking reading for which there was such a rush since 1905. Thus there is no ideal elevation, no enthusiasm among these gallant officers. Moreover the homogeneity and comradeship of the higher officers is not what it used to be. The evolution of the Young-Turkish movement—we mention only the deposition of the Sultan Abdul Hamid in the 42 year of his reign by the Salonika Army—caused a transformation of public life, by which the officers became politicians rather than soldiers. In politics, however, there is no uniform set of thoughts; if some prefer liberal principles, other embrace the conservative set of ideas. Quarrels and jealousies separated the different sets of officers, so that in the present war it could happen that some Turkish officers left their comrades in the lurch. What we notice in the present war, may be a warning for other armies as well that have taken up political interests in time of peace. We remember that after the Franco-Prussian War General Mac Mahon presided over a Court-Martial that sentenced his old comrade the Marshal Bazaine for having betrayed the cause of his country for political motives. Nevertheless we find again in the French army the dangerous split between the Freemasons and the Clericals among the officers. Will such differences of opinion be sacrificed to the dictates of comradeship, if another war should break out? Certainly there is a lesson to be derived from the Turkish disasters.

But let us return to the changes in the Turkish instrument of war. There is no tie of confidence between the modern Turkish officer and the man in rank and file. How could the Young-Turkish officer who is so proud of his notions of political self-assertion and radical liberty fell any sympathy with the Anatolian peasant who feels himself a born slave of the Sultan? Contempt on one side breeds distrust on the other. The consequence is, that the officers do not have a firm moral grip on their men and, under the present conditions of fighting, since new weapons of unwonted effect are used, the fight easily turns into a flight. The Turkish Government had to confess that a panic broke out in the Eastern Army that was destined to defend the approaches to Constantinople.

The third calamity is the want of discipline. Formely the men in the colours were kept together by their religious ardour, because they believed to fight for the cause of Mohammedanism against the infidels. Now the Islamic soldiers see Christians in their own rows, and they cannot fail to suspect that the sympathies of these Comrades are on the side of their Bulgarian, Greek and Servian brethren. Soldiers that are at heart with the enemy will soon run away on the battlefield and thereby loosen the coherence of the armed masses. Here we may adduct a Prussian analogy. Frederick the Great had reason to repent his order of taking the captured Saxon soldiers into the Prussian rank and file; they ran away at the most critical moment and did more damage to his cause than they could have done by fighting on the side of his enemies.

If we add the misery of the Turkish Commissariat, doubly felt in this miserable state of the roads after the autumn rains, and the insufficient shooting practice, especially of the artillery, we need not wonder that the Turks suffered one defeat after the other and are rapidly losing their reputation as good warriors.

STATE-OWNED MOORLANDS IN PRUSSIA.

In the Prussian Diet it was announced by the Prime Minister of State Baron von Bethmann Hollweg that a credit of £600,000 sterling will be demanded by the Government for cultivating 16,000 hectares (25,600 acres) of moorlands in Eastern Friesia in the province of Hanover. But it is not the intention to settle agriculturists on the drained soil, but to transform the whole moor into a large grazing farm for the feeding of cattle required for the meat market. It has been found by experiment that modern agronomy is capable of producing fodder for cattle on the present wasteland as well as in the rich marishes, and at a comparatively moderate expense. The cultivation of an hectare will require on an average £35 of first outlay for drainage, etc. But the money will be well invested, as under the new ruling prices the net revenue per hectare is estimated at 6 £. In all her provinces Prussia holds still 850,000 acres of moors at present unused. Half of this mass belongs to the province of Hanover, rather more than a quarter to the province of Eastern Prussia. Of neighbouring countries the Netherlands and Denmark contain large tracts of such moors that could likewise be converted into grazing farms.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ABOUT UNIVERSAL EXHIBITIONS.

On October 26th after three weeks' deliberations the first diplomatic Conference for regulating exhibitions in Berlin signed the agreement for common action in the official treatment of future Exhibitions. The sixteen states united for the purpose were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden Norway, the United States and Japan. In the first place the frequency of Universal Exhibitions has been limited. No Universal Exhibitions will be recognized as such by any of the contracting states, unless there has been an interval of three years since the last World's Show and of ten years since the last Exhibition in the country sending out new invitations. Moreover an elaborate classification of admitted Exhibits is to be published at the outset as also an assurance to be given that the Government of the respective country accepts the the responsibility for the management, or recognizes the offical status, of the Show. Then there are clauses about the form of the invitations, about the organisation and duration of the foreign departments, about the formation of the Juries and about the principles for awarding prices. Private Exhibitions are not legally affected by this convention. But the contracting powers agreed that they will take steps for suppressing bogus exhibitions and the sale of alleged medals of merit now *en vogue*. Similar Conferences are in contemplation, whenever new measures for controlling international Exhibitions may be deemed desirable.

A NEW TYPE OF FLYING MACHINE.

While the Aeroplanes now in use are based on the kite principle of sliding on the air, a Dresden engineer Herr Baumguertel is now showing another type in the arena of Johannisthal near Berlin. His machine has no "plane", but is provided with two horizontal propellers arranged one above the other. If both are rotating in opposite directions, the air between them is pressed downwards and forms a column lifting up the whole apparatus. The motion onwards is produced by another propeller or by inclining the fore-part a little downwards. The great advantage of this ingenious invention is the case with which the apparatus ascends vertically. But there is the drawback that with the slightest defect of the motors the fate of the aeronaut is sealed as the whole machine drops like a stone there being no possibility of softening the fall by sliding gently through the air.

ORIENTAL SEMINARY BERLIN UNIVERSITY.

It is now 25 years ago that in the last year of the old Emperor the Oriental Seminary of Berlin was founded as an Annex to the University. The two men who worked most for the plan of adding this preparatory school for Oriental Languages are now dead. They were the resourceful Director of the Ministry of Education Professor Althoff and the solid Chinese scholar Professor Grube. Thus it was started as a seminary for the study of the languages of the Far East. But soon other subjects were also included in the Curriculum. For the growing importance of the German colonies necessitated the addition of certain African languages as subjects of study. Then it was found desirable to make the students acquainted with the history, economic life and artistic culture of the Far East and of Africa, though linguistic efficiency was always kept in the foreground. The principal aim was the preparation of young men as student interpreters for the Legations of the Far East and the training of applicants for the civil service in the German African colonies. Very soon clerks of mercantile houses who wished to go to the Far East or the Colonies applied for admission. Officers of the Army wished to learn the languages of those Oriental or African countries they wished to go to. In course of time the Catalogue of languages taught in the Oriental Seminary grew pretty comprehensive. There are now regular courses for the Chinese, Japanese, New Arabic, Amharic, Aethiopic, Persian and Turkish languages. Other subjects taught are Geography, Ethnology, political economy of the respective circles of culture; the methods of making a flying survey of a district are shown, botany and tropical hygienics for an annex of the curriculum. In short the future official in an African colony may learn whatever he is likely to find useful in the course of his career.

Since 1898 the Seminary publishes Transactions of its own. They are strictly scholary type and comprehend three divisions for the Far East, for Western Asia and for Africa. Three years afterwards a periodical for the study of languages spoken in the German colonies was added. Then there is the long row of the Seminary's Manuals for the study of the Grammar of those different languages enumerated above. For their thoroughness these Grammars and Textbooks are known abroad as well. The last enterprise is the publication of a "Thesaurus linguae Japonicae" to be completed in six volumes.

At the head of the whole Institute the celebrated Arabic scholar ProfessorSachau is placed. The teaching staff comprises a large number of German Professor and competent professors from the various countries the languages of which are taught. The number of students grew gradually from 98 in the first year to 700 at the present moment. In the Library valuable books were collected. There are now 25,000 volumes in the Catalogue. The principal liurarian is Dr. Moritz, formerly Director of the Library of the Khedive at Cairo.

There are similar Institutes in Paris and in Vienna. Paris has been made the Centre of oriental Studies by the great Napoleon whotook a fancy to oriental languages in recollection of his Egyptian expedition. Vienna by its closer connection with the near Orient also possesses an older Oriental Seminary. But it is admitted that this youngest of the three Institutes has acquired already an honourable place in the world of Oriental studies.

L. ASCH.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Suit against State Railway Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

At the High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Harington disposed of the appeal preferred by Mr. Bertain Eustace Rodricks against the judgment of Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, dismissing the suit brought by the appellant against the Secretary of State.

This is a suit to recover Rs. 10,000 by way of damages, for a false and malicious prosecution said to have been conducted against Mr. Rodricks at Rungpur, in which he was accused of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain articles belonging to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Their Lordships held that no suit was sustainable, that the Secretary of State did not dwell within the local jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court, or carry business or personally work for gain. Accordingly the appeal was dismissed.

KHOST TRIBES BOUND OVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

A Frontier correspondent states that, as the result of an interview with the Amir, the Maliks of Mangal, Jadson and other tribes in Khost, who were recently in revolt, signed an agreement pledging themselves and their tribes to loyalty in the future.

MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

The Maharana of Udaipur is making steady progress towards recovery after his recent operation. His complete convalescence is, however, likely to be a matter of considerable time yet.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.

EASIER SITUATION AMONG THE POWERS.

Bulgaria will be Moderate in the Negotiations.

ARRIVAL OF MISSING AUSTRIAN CONSUL AT USKUB.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

Reassuring utterances on all sides, especially from Russia, have tranquilised the public, which no longer believes that danger is imminent. Official circles state that while no Power is hostile to the idea of a conference, there is no prospect of a conference until a Turko-Balkanic Treaty is signed and the Powers know what they have to confer about.

Austria, apparently, will make the acceptance of her minimum demands in regard to the Adriatic question a condition of her assent to a conference or any other form of settlement.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Diplomats in London consider that there is every reason to anticipate that an adequate settlement in the Balkans will be found at the right moment.

The outlook is serious but there is no idea of an impending war. All the Powers regard war as insane and criminal.

An Ambassador has informed Reuter's representative that the attitude of Britain has had wonderful results in keeping the Powers together.

SOFIA, Nov. 26.

It is authoritatively stated here that Bulgaria is anxious to be moderate in the peace negotiations, and to convince Europe of her reasonableness. To spare Turkey's feelings, she might not insist upon the withdrawal of the Turks from Chatalja and might allow the Adrianople garrison to march out.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The discussion between the plenipotentiaries at Chatalja, yesterday, was chiefly confined to arranging the line of demarcation of the two armies which will be drawn up by the military representatives to-day. Negotiations will be resumed to-morrow.

BELGRADE, Nov. 26.

M. Prochaska, the missing Austrian Consul at Prizrend, has arrived safely at Uskub. Therefore the rumours in Vienna of his assassination are disproved. M. Prochaska met M. Edl, an Emissary of the Austrian Foreign Office. who was sent to discover his whereabouts.

FEELING IN RUSSIA.

Marks of Sympathy with the Allies.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.

The Tsar yesterday received the Austrian Ambassador in audience at Tsarskoe Selo.

Public dissatisfaction is growing at the alleged failure of the Government to uphold Russia's dignity in the Balkans, and the official suppression of demonstrations in sympathy with the Balkan States. A collection in the streets of Moscow on Monday realised £20,000.

Societies are being formed to support the Balkan Allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.

The plenipotentiaries held another meeting yesterday in a railway saloon carriage. Possibilities of an agreement being reached are manifesting themselves.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

German Correspondent's Death at Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Three German correspondents have been brought to Constantinople from the front, suffering from cholera.

A German correspondent named Bumiller has died of cholera at Constantinople. He was an ex-colonial official and had served in East Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

A significant telegram from Sofia says that it has been resolved to keep cholera away from Sofia. Therefore no more wounded will be brought there.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.

A French cruiser has gone to Dedeagatch where disturbances have broken out. It is reported that the town is in flames, having been ignited by Bulgarian commitajis.

BELGRADE, Nov. 26.

The Greek Crown Prince, to-day, visited Uskub as the guest of the Servian Crown Prince. They drove in the streets together and were cheered.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.

The Austrian steamer "Wurmbrand", which is off Durazzo, sends a wireless message that the Servians are already within seven miles of Durazzo, and that the inhabitants will not resist.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

M. Edl is now on his way to Mitrovitza to enquire into the case of M. Tohy, the Austrian Consul, who was obliged to leave Mitrovitza and take refuge in Austrian territory.

A curious report comes from Sofia and Constantinople that Turkey is desirous of entering the Balkan Confederation and that she has already made advances to the Allies.

A Bulgarian despatch reports that buildings in the vicinity of the Sultan Selim mosque in Adrianople are on fire. Fugitives say that the city is flooded to a great extent and that a state of famine and anarchy prevails.

HELP FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

It appears that the Amir lately received a letter from Constantinople, in which the Sultan expressed his personal thanks to his Majesty for the practical sympathy shown by the Amir and his subjects in desiring to contribute funds for the aid of the wounded and the poor in the Turkish capital. The letter was read out in durbar at Jellalabad and a fund for the purpose was at once opened.

INDIAN MUNIFICENCE.

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

According to a local Urdu paper, the Amir of Afghanistan and the Begam of Bhopal have contributed two lakhs and one lakh of rupees, respectively, to the Red Crescent Fund for the Turkish wounded and distressed.

The "Jarida-i-Rozgar," a Madras Urdu paper, writes:—A kind and broad-hearted gentleman of the Punjab has announced that he is ready to give Turkey his whole estate worth about two crores of rupees, as a loan.

THE TURKISH RELIEF FUNDS.

His Holiness Khawaja Mir Mahomed Casum Ali Shah Chishti and Cadri of Bombay, who has just returned to Bombay from a pilgrimage to Nagore, in Madras, has given £5,000 in the Turkish relief funds.

OUR HOARDED WEALTH.

Sir D. M. Hamilton and a Gold Currency in India.

SOME POTENT OBJECTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON Nov. 27.

Sir Daniel Hamilton, in a letter to the "Times" with reference to Lord Crewe's statement, in connection with the minting of an Indian gold coin in the Lords on the 14th inst., argues that a gold currency under present conditions would simply promote hoarding, and give greater facilities for converting the fifteen depreciated token rupee coins into fifteen rupee bangles of solid gold to the detriment of the trade of India and the world. Before experimenting with gold currency on any but the smallest scale the Government of India must cure the people of Hoarding.

Sir Daniel urges for this purpose an extension of the village bank system under Lord Curzon's Co-operative Credit Society Act, which, wherever it had been established, had diminished hoarding.

"It is no exaggeration to say," continues the letter, "that India's agriculturists loose nearly a hundred millions sterling per annum in exhorbitant interest to creditors. Herein lies the chief mismanagement of India's finances. When India is covered with these village banks, and the people have learned the advantages of banking over burying, a gold currency may be introduced with more hope of success. It is to be hoped therefore, that the Government of India will not withhold the men required to develop the movement.

Referring to the absolute disappearance of millions of pounds sterling worth of imported gold annually, Sir Daniel concludes: "This is mainly hoarded by landowners, traders and money-lenders."

He finally urges a fixed policy of reproductive capital expenditure, irrespective of the rainfall or revenue of the year ;and borrowing for this purpose as shall be necessary.

Sir Daniel Hamilton is a partner of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., and is better known in Calcutta than Bombay. On the other side he built up a sound reputation in financial and commercial circles. Outside of business life Sir Daniel also took a lively interest in agriculture and agriculturists, moving among the people, and founding special agricultural settlements in the Sunderlands District on the River Hooghly.

Taking the population at 315 millions, Sir Daniel Hamilton calculates that on the average every Indian pays Rs. 4-12-0 in excessive interest to his creditors each year.

TO CONTROL THE PACIFIC.

Dominion Statesman's Vision of the Future.

STANDERTON, S. A. Nov. 27.

In a speech here, General Botha said that the Government was prepared to do something to contribute to the Imperial Navy, but a Defence Act must first come into operation. He considered that South Africa should have her own ships to protect trade in South African waters.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Massey, the Premier of New Zealand in a speech at Auckland, said that the Dominions should increase their contributions to the Imperial Navy and that Canada, Australia and New Zealand must ultimately control the Pacific.

A REVERSED JUDGMENT.

Another Reflection on the Bengal High Court.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Privy Council has reversed the decision of the Bengali High Court of April 6th 1906, and restored the decree of the district Judge of Arrah in the case of Azima Bibi *versus* Munshi Shamalanand. The question at issue was female rights in property.

Lord Macnaghten, in delivering judgment said the decree of the High Court was Against all principle and authority.

GALE IN ENGLAND.

Grave Loss of Lives and Shipping.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

During the past twenty-four hours the United Kingdom has been swept by a gale blowing at sixty miles an hour. It even reached eighty miles an hour at Edinburgh.

Altogether sixteen deaths have resulted in various places owing to falling walls, chimneys, etc. Many ships have been wrecked. A Dublin steamer foundered in the Channel. Five were drowned.

NEW YORK SCANDALS.

More Murderers Sentenced to Death.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

"Gyp the Blood," "White" Lewis, "Lefty" Lewis and Dago Frank, who were convicted of the murder of the gambler Rosenthal, have been sentenced to electrocution in January.

NEW ZEALAND TARIFFS.

WELLINGTON. Nov. 27.

The Government will introduce a Tariff Bill next session taxing foreign goods as against British.

OBITUARY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.

The death is announced of Archbishop Joachim III, the Ecumenical Patriarch.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Major F. B. Prideaux had been gazetted Consul at Seistan.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room : it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

Socialist's Quixotic Sacrifice of his Seat.

BOW AND BROMLEY ELECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The polling in Bow was animated to-day in spite of rain. It is a unique contest, Mr. Lansbury, Socialist, having resigned his seat in order to fight the constituency as a Suffragist candidate.

The Suffragettes have worked strenuously for Mr. Lansbury throughout, but the issue has not been confined to Suffrage as Mr. Lansbury vehemently opposed the Insurance Bill and his attitude caused splits in the local Liberal and Labour parties.

Mr. Blair, the other candidate, is an orthodox Conservative.

The result was declared as follows :—

Blair (Con.)	4,042
G. Lansbury (Suffragist)	3,291
Con. majority	751

CONSERVATIVE GAIN.

PREVIOUS RESULTS.

1906.		1910 (Jan.)	
S. W. Brooke (L.)	4593	A. P. Du. Cros. (C.)	3695
A. P. Du. Cros.(C.)	3974	G. Lansbury (Lab.)	2955
—		S. W. Brooke (Lib.)	2167
Lib. Maj	622	Con. Maj.	740

1910 (Dec.).

G. Lansbury (Lab.)	4,315
L. S. Amery (L. U.	3,452
Lab. Maj.	863

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Government Methods again Criticised.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The House of Commons, in committee today, passed, by 300 votes to 194, Clause 15 of the Home Rule Bill, defining the taxation powers of the Irish Parliament, with an important Government amendment suppressing the proposed power to decrease customs duties, thus preventing drawbacks and rebates. The amendment was introduced in deference to a body of Liberals, who feared financial complications.

The Opposition vigorously protested against the wholesale guillotining, by which the Commons only began the discussion of Clause 15 yesterday, and Clauses 15 to 21, dealing with important financial matters had to be passed through committee by 10-30 tonight.

Seventy amendments to Clause 15 remained undiscussed.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons, last night, the guillotining of Clauses 17 to 21 of the Home Rule Bill, after a debate lasting an hour, was greeted with cries of "Shame" and "Scandal".

The Government majorities averaged one hundred in the twenty-four divisions taken during the evening.

THE ARNOLD CASE.

Enquiry to be Held into "the Circumstances.'

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lord Crewe, in a written reply to Mr. Kellaway, said he was not aware that Mr. Arnold, of Rangoon, had appealed for a new trial. The Governor-General had no power to order a new trial, nor had the Calcutta High Court jurisdiction to deal with such an appeal.

In the House of Commons, Mr Kellaway raised the question on the adjournment. He urged that a thorough enquiry be made into the circumstances of Captain McCormick's trial. In the meantime, he said, Lord Crewe should release Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Baker said that the case was still *sub judice*, as Mr. Arnold was applying to the Privy Council for leave to appeal. The libel went far beyond mere criticism, continued the Under-Secretary. Mr. Arnold had charged the magistrate with deliberate conspiracy. Lord Crewe's view was that at present it was not his duty to intervene as he would be anticipating the decision of the Privy Council, and intruding the executive into the sphere of the judiciary. If the Privy Council granted leave of appeal, Mr. Baker had no doubt that Mr. Arnold would be liberated on bail. He understood that the hearing of the appeal by the Privy Council was being expedited as much as possible.

Mr. Kellaway asked if the Government contemplated holding an enquiry into the circumstances.

Mr. Baker replied in the affirmative.

THE SILVER PURCHASES.

Question of Sir Montagu Samuel's Seat.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that, as the House had appointed a Select Committee, he did not see his way, at any rate at this stage, to refer to the Judicial Committee the question whether Sir Montagu Samuel should vacate his seat. Mr. Asquith thought that Lord Robert Cecil was right in stating that any decision of the Committee would in no wise bind the House, but would only be authoritative advice.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Replying to Mr. Touche, Mr. Baker said Lord Crewe was unable to estimate the effect on the price of silver if the India Office had made purchases in 1909, 1910 and 1911 when not required. In abstaining from such premature purchases the India Office had acted in consultation with the Government of India and in accordance with its views.

LANGUAGE REWARDS.

LONDON, Nov 27.

Colonel Yate asked why officers of the Royal Engineers serving with Indian units in India were debarred from any rewards for passing examinations in Persian, while officers of British regiments in India were eligible.

Mr. Baker, in reply, said that the effect of recent amendments of the regulations was apparently as stated. Lord Crewe was not aware of a reason for differentiation but was enquiring of the Government of India.

THEFT OF SPECIE.

£10,000 Stolen from Egyptian Consignment.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Ten cases each containing £5,000 sterling were recently consigned from the Bank of England to Alexandria, *via* Bremen and Trieste. When the cases were opened at Alexandria two were found to be full of lead instead of gold. The seals were intact.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Forty cases of gold, altogether containing £200,000, were consigned from the Bank of England to Alexandria. They were in the custody of the Credit Lyonnais. Four changes were made between Bremen and Trieste, and it is believed that an international gang carried out the robbery, while the cases were travelling overland.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Why Saad-ed-Dowleh was Invited to Return.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Needham, said that the Persian Premier's invitation to Saad-ed-Dowleh to return to Persia was sent with the encouragement of Sir Walter Townley, the British Minister.

Sir Edward had reason to believe that Saad-Ed-Dowleh's return might be useful in the present crisis, and he had instructed Sir Walter Townley accordingly.

CHINA AND TIBET.

CHENGTU, Nov. 26.

The Tutu of Yuin has left Hokom for Litang, whence he will proceed to Batang and possibly Chiamdo, but no further. Two interpreters will accompany him and assist in the negotiations with the English who, according to the Chinese Press, are aiding the Tibetans. Many thousands of armed Tibetans are reported to be in the westernmost part of Sazechuan, determined to resist invasion.

"A" BATTERY, R. H. A.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

"A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, will leave South Africa for India at the end of December.

MURDER BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Tailor Beheaded and Buried in an Empty House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

A cold-blooded murder which, it is alleged, is the work of four villagers, a Mahomedan, a goldsmith, and two Mahrattas, all residents of Davdi village in Khed taluka, was recently brought to light by the discovery of the dead body of a tailor in a deserted house in the same village.

Enquiries by the police tend to show that the deceased was on terms of enmity with the accused because of his supposed intimacy with their wives. Taking advantage of the revelry that is a feature of the recent festival, the four accused induced the tailor to accompany them for a carousal, during which he was drugged and taken to a house in a secluded part of the village. Here after tying him to a post, one of the accused struck him with a sword and severed his head from his body, which was then hurriedly buried in another unoccupied house.

As fifteen days had elapsed and the tailor had not returned, his relatives began to question the accused, who said the missing man would soon come back as he had been seen a few days previously at a village close by. Later the body was discovered, and with it a crowbar and a coat, which have been identified as the property of two of the accused.

The case will shortly come up for trial before the District Deputy Collector, of the Western Division, at Lanouli.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Nominees of Sind District and Local Boards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 27.

Mr. Shaikh Ghulam Hussein, B.A., L.L.B., pleader of Hyderabad, and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Alahando Usif Shah, have been duly nominated as candidates for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council allotted to the representatives of the District and Local Boards of Sind. There will, therefore, be an election.

The only candidate nominated on behalf of the Municipalities of Sind for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council is the present member, the Hon. Mr. Harchandra Rai Vishandas.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 27.

The Fifth Munsiff of Dacca has disposed of the damage suit brought by one Serajoo Sekh against Messrs. F. L. Bayne and B. C. Allen, two European officials of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, for house trespass and search.

The Court found that the search at the instance of the two European gentlemen had not been *bona fide*, but malicious and the outcome of a grudge. The Munsiff has decreed the plaintiff's suit with costs, awarding Rs. 100 as damages.

TROPICAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The site for the School of Tropical Medicine has been selected and is notified for acquisition in to-day's *Calcutta Gazette*. It comprises three bighas and one cottah of land near the Medical College and Hospital

RISING IN MADRAS JAIL.

Superintendent Set Upon by Mob of Convicts.

DIET GRIEVANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

A serious riot occurred in the Penitentiary this morning, which was promptly quelled by the pluck displayed by Capt. J. P. Cameron, I.M.S., the Superintendent.

For some time past the convicts in the Penitentiary, especially those of the lower classes, had been dissatisfied with the rice diet recently introduced. They asked for more rice if the diet were going to be permanently introduced, also for meat. Both these requests were duly noted by the Superintendent, but as the regulation of the diet of prisoners rested with the Government, Capt. Cameron could, of course, do nothing in the matter.

The prisoners were thus under the impression that their grievances were being flouted by the Superintendent and began to conspire. About 400 convicts work daily in the press department of the Penitentiary, and many of them have iron and brass rods given them for their work. It was resolved, by six of the most daring spirits among the conspirators, to utilise these rods and some other pieces of iron they had managed to find, as weapons for assaulting the Superintendent with.

About nine o'cclock this morning Capt. Cameron and Mr. Minchall, the Jailor, who had not the faintest suspicion of the trouble brewing, started on their daily inspection. After visiting one or two wards they proceeded to the press department and Capt. Cameron had just entered the building, when he was attacked with an iron rod by a Mohomedan prisoner named Audee Baid. Capt. Cameron at first successfully avoided the blows, but was then attacked by two other convicts. He was trying to make his way outside, when Mr. Minchall rushed to his rescue. By this time Capt. Cameron had received an ugly gash on the face extending from the right ear to the lips, and one of the convicts Pinjee by name, struck him repeated blows on the head, which was luckily protected by his hat. Mr. Minchall with great difficulty succeeded in throwing himself between Capt. Cameron and his assailants, who now numbered about six. More convicts were every minuute joining in the attack and Mr. Minchall himself received two deep cuts on the face.

A REGULAR MELEE.

At this stage some of the jail staff, including Mr. Karney, Deputy Jailor, Mr. Gulian of the press department, and Mr, Lynsdale, arrived on the scene, drawn thither by the wild cries of some of the convicts. The alarm bell was rung and all the warders marched into the press block. A regular melee ensued between the entire jail staff and some sixty or seventy convicts, who by this time had chosen to throw in their lot with the four or five mutineers who had first started the riot. Matters looked very critical and their gravity may be realized when it is remembered that out of 800 and odd convicts in the Penitentiary more than 400 were in the press block, and there was no knowing how many of these belonged to the disaffected lot. Every minute the riot was assuming more serious proportions, and Capt. Cameron and Mr. Minchall were in imminent peril of their lives.

WARDERS OPEN FIRE.

The tension increased till at last one of the warders took aim and fired at the convicts nearest the Superintendent,and the man Pinjee staggered back mortally wounded. More shots were fired and another convict, by name Kannee, was killed. The firing continued at random and resulted in four other convicts being wounded. This had the effect of bringing the rioters to their senses, and they began to scamper away in all directions.

Capt. Cameron, badly wounded and bldeeing as he was, at once gave orders for all the blocks in the Penitentiary to be locked. The wounded convicts were removed to the hospital quarters, and information of the riot was sent to the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. P. Hannington, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner, hurried to the Penitentiary with a strong police force under Inspector Hartnett. Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, also arrived at the jail.

Capt. Cameron was taken to the office room, where his wounds were first washed. He was then promptly conveyed to the General Hospital.

Mr. Minchall was also taken to the same hospital for treatment. A European warder, Mr. Lynsdale, Mr. Julian of the press department, and several Indian warders who were also wounded in the riot, were sent to the hospital.

The police force has been stationed in the jail. Mr. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Cunningham opened an enquiry which is proceeding.

It will be remembered that Captain Cameron was assaulted some time ago in the Penitentiary by a mutinous convict.

TANJORE CONFERENCE.

Elasticity of Hinduism as Shown by its History.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

The third session of the Tanjore District Social Conference, presided over by Mr. T. Vijiaraghavachari, Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, proved a great success. Resolutions were passed encouraging female education, sea voyages, Hindu marriage reform, and intercaste dinners on somewhat moderate lines.

The consideration of the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai's Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls led to a warm debate. The Hon. Mr. N. Krishnasami Aiyangar disapproved of the Bill, for which he considered no present legislative need existed. The Conference, by a majority, supported it.

The president advocated earnest and sincere action upon convinced principles, and characterised attempts to excuse inaction and blame orthodox Hinduism as only retarding social progress. He treated the Conference to an excellent historical survey of Hinduism, pointing out its elasticity. He exhorted silent individual action as the only effective method, and also pleaded for co-operation with pandits and for education on modern lines.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The election of members to the Bengal Council by the whole body of the Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation will take place on December 17th, and the member to be elected only by the elected Commissioners on December 31st.

CHERAT SHOOTING CASE.

Verdict of the Jury Wrongly Returned.

INTERESTING LAW POINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The Cherat shooting case led to an interesting sequel, which is embodied in a Full Bench decision of the Punjab Chief Court just issued.

The case was tried by Mr. Justice Rattigan on October 10 and, it will be remembered, the jury, while unanimously acquitting the accused Lieutenant Bonham-Carter on the first charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder,disagreed on the second charge of his being guilty of a rash and negligent act. On a further explanation from the judge of what constituted a rash and negligent act the jury again retired and on their return the foreman stated they were unanimously agreed in favour of an acquittal on the second charge also. Accordingly the prisoner was acquitted.

Subsequently the judge came to know that the foreman had made a mistake in reporting the jury as having been unanimous on the second charge, for there was difference of five for a verdict of not guilty against four for one of guilty. Mr. Justice Rattigan referred the matter to the Divisional Bench, consisting of Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Robertson and Mr. Justice Rattigan as to whether further proceedings should be taken.

The result is a lengthy judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Rattigan himself on behalf of the Bench, explaining the law in the case. The substance of the judgment is that there can be no revision of the finding of the jury declared in open Court, unless one or more of the jurors, whilst still under the observation of the judge, dissents from the verdict announced ; or unless it can be proved that all the jurors had not heard the announcement of the foreman. Mr. Justice Rattigan points out that a mistake of the kind may lead to failure or miscarriage of justice but that it would be far more disastrous to the cause of justice if Courts allowed verdicts openly given to be disturbed, in consequence of individual juryman subsequently deposing that the verdict did not by accident or mistake really represent their opinions.

Sir Arthur Reid concurs in stating that powers of an amendment under Section 304 of the Criminal Procedure Code must be exercised before the jury has dispersed. Mr. Justice Robertson also concurs, though with some hesitation.

THE LATE SIR W. DRING.

Verdict Amplified After Final Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

At the final stage of the enquiry into the death of Sir William Dring to-day a trolley signalman and other railway employes said they saw a sahib standing between two carriages, with one foot on the buffer and the other on the coupling, and both hands on the verandah. Soon afterwards they saw the dead body on the line. The assessors returned the following verdict:—

We believe the evidence of the signalman, and we think that the European seen by him standing between the carriages was Sir William Dring, and that he met his death by falling off the buffer and coupling on which he was standing. The death was in our opinion a pure accident, and no blame attaches to anyone other than the deceased, who was in a very dangereus position.

The City of Calcutta has expressed its regret at the death of Sir William Dring.

Both the Calcutta Corporation and the Calcutta Port Commissioners have recorded resolutions expressing their sense of loss, and they have conveyed their sympathy and condolence to Lady Dring.

A movement is on foot among the employes of the East Indian Railway to erect a memorial to Sir William Dring. It is proposed to place a bronze statue of Sir William in Howrah station, and also to have marble busts in every institute on the railway.

ANOTHER TRAIN OUTRAGE.

Old Woman Thrown bodily out by a Thief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

On the 4th instant, a third-class women's compartment of No. 16 down passenger train was entered near Mokameh, on the East Indian Railway, while the train was in motion, by a thief who threw one of the occupants out of the window. The woman in that case was reported to have been killed.

A similar outrage has since been reported near Gaya. The women on this occasion were travelling in a female compartment of No. 7 up express, when an elderly-looking man entered the compartment from the off side. The women began screaming, while one of them reached for the communication cord. On this the robber, after picking up some articles of very small value,jumped from the carriage on the off side, but not before he had thrown one old woman out of the window.

The train was brought to a halt, and the guard and some railway police officers who happened to be on the train, picked up the woman, who was found to be free from injury beyond a severe shaking. She had fortunately fallen on soft ground near Sone East Bank station.

The robber made good his escape in the prevailing darkness. It is presumed that he had boarded the train at Gaya station.

THE CAPITAL.

Ceremonial of the Viceroy's State Entry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

In the Press *communique* issued by the Foreign Department, giving details of the ceremonies in connection with the state entry of his Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on December 23rd, 1912, it was stated that the elected non-official members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council would present his Excellency with an address of welcome on his arrival at the Naubad Khana. It has now been decided that all non-official members of this body will join in presenting the address.

Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Brodie, the town-planners, are expected to reach India by the middle of December, and they may pay a vist to some of the large cities before proceeding to Delhi.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE EMPIRE LEAGUE AND ITS PRESIDENT. I SUPPOSE it is the European Defence Association that has been rechristened as the Anglo-Indian Empire League. I had once remarked upon the unhappy nomenclature which, at all events, had outlined the purpose conveyed by it originally, and the change now made is decidedly for the better. The Bombay Branch of the League was opened last week, with Mr. James Macdonald for its first president. The League could not have selected for this office a better man than this Anglo-Indian veteran. The League will do very well to frame its policy on the principles which have distinguished the life and career of Mr. Macdonald as a citizen of Bombay. He has won the esteem and respect of Europeans and Indians alike. His social relations with Indians are of the happiest. They have found in him a genial and courteous gentleman, simple and unaffected in his manners. There are not many Englishmen, I think, who by their sympathy, and their innate grace and kindliness of speech, can set the native, be he high or low, so readily at his ease as Mr. Macdonald. A zealous Christian and a staunch Briton, as anxious as anyone else for the welfare and advancement of his own race in this country, he is ever ready to use his interest on behalf of any Indian who is commended to his kindness. The League will also find his example of the greatest value in another respect. Except two brief intervals of a sojourn at home, Mr. Macdonald has been in India for the past forty years, and at his age he is wonderfully hale and hearty and vigorous. His example may be cited as a proof that the climate of India is not so very injurious to the average European, if he will only know how to live in a tropical country. It is possible for the European to acclimatize himself to the land by steady, regular and temperate habits. Thus, in two important particulars Mr. Macdonald furnishes a lesson to the domiciled community, teaching them how to live in India, and how to behave with the people amongst whom their lot is cast. The League will prosper in its aims, in proportion as it will take the life and conduct of its president for the guidance of the community.

POLITICS AND EDUCATION. MR. MACDONALD advised the League rather to eschew politics, and the general feeling was on his side. It was feared that politics in some of its aspects were in ill odour with the Government, and that if they had anything to do with politics they might be confounded with unscrupulous agitators. The League, if it must properly fulfil its object, cannot escape from politics, and politics is not such a bad thing after all. Surely the word carries with it no taint, and the circumlocution, "constitutional representation," which has been adopted as a substitute, was scarcely necessary. It is not words but deeds that will justify the League. Whatever the label, it will be judged by its actions. It is not the name that matters, but the thing. But the president's advice, guarded as it was, may be accepted as essentially sound. His words, as reported in the papers, were these: "He thought they must be careful of one thing, and it was that they need not press for political matters at present, even though they might intend to do so in the future." He laid his finger upon the weakest spot, especially in the Eurasian section of the community, namely, its deplorable backwardness in education. He was perfectly right in saying, therefore, that education should be their primary concern. With their advance in education in all its branches, everything else will come in its natural order, almost as a matter of course. They will obtain their proper share in the public service of the country, as well as a fair proportion of representation in the Councils of the State. They must not be in a hurry to forward such "constitutional representations" to Government, as, for instance, the ill-advised memorial of the Calcutta Association casting grave reflections on the High Court. Now that an organized effort has been made to provide the community with educational facilities, and the sympathy of the Government has been enlisted in their behalf, if they fail to take full advantage of their opportunities, the fault will be entirely their own.

SCHOOL FOR MOSLEM GIRLS. THE magnificent gift of two lakhs of rupees by Mrs. Khanumbai Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy for the establishment of a model school for Moslem girls in Bombay could not have been devoted to a better purpose. We are told that the Turkish troubles have awakened Moslem women from a state of listless apathy and indifference, that their curiosity has been aroused and intelligence has been quickened by the misfortunes of Islamic States. The education and emancipation of their womankind has grown to be a burning question, and Moslem ladies of birth and rank in this Presidency have offered their personal service for an active propaganda in favour of the education of girls. I have no doubt that Bai Khanumbai's school will act as a valuable means in helping forward the movement. Some of the Moslem ladies,who have received Western education, are getting rather impatient of the veil, attributing to it the unsatisfactory condition of their womankind, and, consequently, of the entire Moslem community. The ideal to which their aspirations are tending is the equalization of the sexes. This may be considered by the orthodox to be against the doctrine of their religion, but in various directions may be discerned a tendency in the Islamic world to adapt the social laws and precepts enjoined by their faith to the circumstances of modern society. If a Mahomedan arose in India to champion the rights of the women of his race, he will not, I suppose, have to undergo the risk which was run, not so very long ago, by a man in Bagdad for a simliar advocacy, the populace having clamoured for his execution, because he had been preaching a heretical doctrine. When education is widely diffused among Mahomedan women, they will need no champion to promote their cause. Their education must be determined on the right lines, and, coming after the sister races in this respect, they have the advantage of keeping clear of the mistakes which may have been committed by their neighbours. If the proposed school is to be really a model institution, its constitution should be framed in consultation with educational authorities, with due regard to the social and religious conditions of Islam. The Western model must, of course, be taken for guidance, but assuredly not for slavish imitation. It is a truism to assert that the cardinal aim of education is the formation of character, and this object will not be fully attained if its effect will be to denationalize the women, robbing them of their natural grace and simplicity, and making them affected, artificial, and snobbish. I can name an Indian community in which young women with such foibles are not rare. In the new school education will have to be controlled, at least for some time to come, by competent English and other non-Moslem ladies. When the Moslems produce a fair supply of qualified women teachers from their own community, then the education of their girls will proceed apace. They are exceedingly handicapped at present by this want.

THE IRE OF CASTE. The Aryan Brotherhood dinner has aroused the ire of the castes. Some of the transgressors have been promptly put out of caste, some have been enjoined to expiate their offence by undergoing the usual form of penance, and, I understand, that one or two of the weaker brethren have already succumbed to the decrees of their mahajans. The dinner has been the subject of active correspondence in the vernacular papers. Some of the writers affirm, in somewhat of an apologetical tone, that it was strictly a vegetarian meal. The orthodox party has taken particular offence, on account of a few members of the lowest classes having partaken of the dinner. A correspondent explains that most of the diners were ignorant of this fact, and he argues that they must not, therefore, be called to account for a circumstance of which they had no knowledge. This excuse may be made on behalf of the weak-kneed, but surely it conflicts with the lofty aim of the Brotherhood, and the principles affirmed by it at the Conference.

DION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

The Government of India have sanctioned, in the case of Brigades with only one Staff Officer, the appointment, by the Brigade Commander of a temporary 3rd class Station Staff Officer at the headquarters station to carry on the duties of the Station Staff Officer accompanying the Commander on his tour of inspection, or to manœuvres.

I.-G. OF VOLUNTEERS.

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

Brig.-Genl. K. E. Lean, Inspector-General of Volunteers, will arrive in Rangoon on December 24. After inspecting the volunteer corps in Port Blair first, and then various volunteer rifle corps in the province, he will return to Calcutta on February 15, 1913.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O. Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Major H. M. Nicholls, R. A. M. C., is granted 6 months general leave with effect from 10th, January, 1913, or date of arrival of H. T. "Dongola" in England.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officer is granted an extension of three months leave up to the 24th January Lieutenant J. E. B. Hotson, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

APPOINTMENTS POSTINGS, &c.,

STAFF.

Captain N. M. R. Radcliffe-Smith, 44th Infantry, on vacating his appointment as Attache, Adjutant General's Branch, rejoined his regiment.

Major J. H. Lloyd, on return from leave, resumed his duties as Brigade Major, Ahmednagar Brigade, 15th November 1912, vice Captain W. H. Gribbon, who resumed his duties as Staff Captain Ahmednagar Brigade.

Captain F H. Jamer, 104th Rifles, to be officiating Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles, vice Captain Byrne.

Captain C. P. F. Warton, 102nd Grenadiers, to be Station Staff Officer, Pension Paymaster and Treasure Chest Officer, Aurangabad, vice Major Pierce.

REGIMENTAL.

2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regiment.—The orders regarding the embarkation of Captain R. F. Hawes have been cancelled and he has been transferred to the 1st Battalion.

1st Bn. Oxford. and Bucks. Light Infantry.—Lieutenant B. C, Parr has been warned to embark for India, to joint his unit, about 19th December 1912.

2nd Bn. The King's—Captain E. P. Dorrien-Smith, D. S. O., has been detailed for a tour of duty with the 3rd Reserve Battalion of the Regiment, and should proceed home this trooping season.

34th Poona Horse—Captain B. H. Anderson to be officiating Squadron Commander.

64th Pioneers—Lieutenant F. O. N. Burne, to be Quartermaster, vice Captain Hemsley.

88th Infantry—Captain J. C. Spitta to be officiating Double Company Commander.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Major W. F. Hessey has been transferred from the 1st to 2nd Battalion.

2nd Lieut. A. P. Cunningham, 26th Punjabis, has been attached to the 127th Baluch Light infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Supply and Transport Corps.—Captain M. S. Hewett, 4 months, ex India. 1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Captain C. F. Aspinall, 1 year, ex-India. 2nd Bn. Dorcetshire Regiment.—Lieut. W. H. Miles, 6 months, ex-India, Med. Cert. Supply and Transport Corps.—Lt.-Colonel A. R. Ditmas, 1 year, ex-India. 29th Punjabis.—Major J. S. Kemball, 1 year, ex-India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Supply and Transport Corps. —Lt.-Colonel E. W. Richards, 3 months, Med. Cert. 28th Lt. Cavalry.—Captain C. P. Graham, pending decision as to exchange. 21st Mountain Battery.—Lieut. F. R. Phillips to 11th February 1913.

The undermentioned Officer crossed the Russian Frontier (homewards) on 11th October 1912:—103rd Lt. Infantry.—Lieut. W. H Coldfrap.

Major-General E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C. B., Indian Army, has been permitted to reside ex-India.

Deaths. Major-General G. M. Battye Bengal Staff Corps. Lt.-Colonel A. Duncan, Indian Medical Service.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening, Mr. C. V. Mehta, presiding.

Consideration was given to the budget estimates for 1913-14 prepared by the Municipal Commissioner.

The chairman, opening the discussion on the budget remarked that they had not to spend anything under the grain compensation rule as the prices of food stuff had gone down and this was a satisfactory factor in their financial position. This meant a saving of Rs. 1,62,000. The revenue figures were very satisfactory and left them a margin of 2 per cent.

The Commissioner had presented definite estimates and the budget showed a proportionate balance on either side. The figures this time showed an increase as the expenditure and income both showed Rs. 5,00,000 more than the current year. Under the head of markets there was an increase of Rs. 66,000 which was equavalent to half a per sent. on the total expenditure but when the revised estimates would be submitted a still greater advantage would be noticed. The chairman wished to draw the Commissioner's attention to the license fees. Several complaints had been received regarding the levy of license fees and when their expenditure under that head was only Rs. 25,000 the revenue was over a lakh of rupees. Were they justified in levying such fees? He thought that could be settled by a separate notice of motion.

The water-tax also showed an increase.

Under the Markets head there was an increase of Rs. 50,000. This was due to at the measures adopted to prevent the import of contraband meat and the large number of animals slaughtered in Bandora on account of the famine.

The cash balance which was shown at nineteen lakhs included the Corporation's Contribution to the City Trust of Rs. 9,25,000, this amount would be paid in May instead of in April. Thus the cash balance was not large enough to allow of any reduction in taxation. In the expenditure there was left a margin of twenty per cent and he thought that it would be quite desirable and a safe measure to reduce the taxation by five-eighths per cent. It might not be a permanent reduction but it could be continued for two or three years. The saving under grain compensation of Rs. 1,62,000 and the savings under plague-head taken together would enable them to reduce the general taxation as aforesaid.

The discussion was adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Another Indian Sentenced to Death.

A KAMATIPURA MURDER.

The case in which a Peshwari named Fazle Ahmed Ahmad Bux was charged with murdering one Golam Rasul Bachhu on the 22nd August in a Kamatipura chawl was resumed yesterday in the High Court Sessions presided over by Mr. Justice Macleod, assisted by a special jury.

Mr. Weldon prosecuted and Mr. Nicholson defended the accused.

Constable No. 608 said that he had arrested accused on the road on suspicion. Accused had cuts on his finger and blood all over his body and clothes. One hundred-rupee note, one ten-rupee note and some silver and copper coins, were found on him; the money was in a purse. Accused had two shawls with him and five keys in a ring. The sovereigns and the notes had blood-stains on them. He arrested the accused at dawn when the lights were being extinguished. Before accused came, witness had searched two or three persons on suspicion, as he had received a telephonic message about the murder.

Mr. Histed, Deputy Inspector of Police, was then examined and cross-examined and he corroborated the previous witnesses.

Sub-Inspector Sahaji Govind, examined, said that the accused had pointed out the witness, Fazle Hussain who identified the accused and the trunk. The shawl merchant, too, identified the accused and the two shawls. The dead body was lying face downwards on the right side.

Gostan Khan Sardar Khan, cross-examined, said that Golam Rasul was suspected of theft at Murree while working as a bearer for Mr. Milner. Witness kept Golam Rasul under observation for three days and found him a quiet man. Witness might have seen the accused but was not sure.

The prosecution closed the case and the defence called no witness.

Mr. Weldon, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said the defence might question the truthfulness and identification of the shawl dealer and the trunk dealer. But the accused himself took the police to those shopkeepers and pointed them out as the persons from whom he had bought the articles. The deceased was Mr. Milner's bearer at Murree and Mr. Milner lost the notes, which were subsequently recovered from the accused, who had no connection with Mr. Milner. Golam Rasul, the murdered man, stole the notes from Mr. Milner and the bearer himself was murdered and the notes stolen from him. Because Golam Rasul was a thief that could not justify his murder. That was a different question altogether.

Mr. Nicholson here addressed the jury for the defence.

His Lordship in charging the jury said that Golam Rasul was suspected of theft while serving under Mr. Milner at Murree and of stealing some hundred-rupee notes. For several days the police kept deceased under observation but as nothing was proved against him he was discharged. On the 19th of August he came to Bombay with the accused and made some purchases. The judge took an hour to finish his charge to the jury, which was very elaborated and detailed.

The jury retired at ten minutes to two, and returning after lunch unanimously found the accused guilty of murder.

The judge accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused to be hanged.

This was the last of the murder cases in the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

TEN TIMES IN JAIL.

The next case taken up in the High Court Criminal Sessions was against a convict named Luxman Toolsiram for house-trespass and theft on the 4th October last, at about 7 a. m., in the house of one Lakshi Bai at Vicala.

The accused, who was an old offender, removed some clothing and tried to run away but was given chase to and arrested.

Mr. Justice Macleod, assisted by a common jury, tried the case. Mr. Vakil prosecuted. The accused was undefended.

The evidence was taken and the accused pleaded not guilty. He said he had taken liquor and ganja and had quarrelled with one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who had him arrested as a thief. The accused was in jail dress, having been convicted in another case.

The jury without retiring, unanimously found him guilty of trespass and theft. The prisoner then admitted having been thrice convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Only these three convictions were taken into account, but there were seven others against him from 1901 and he had already served nine years in jail. The accused said he had been working as a mason after his last release and earning Re. 1-4 a day.

His Lordship passed sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

The Baroda Spinning and Weaving Company brought a suit against the Satyanarayan Marine and Fire Insurance Company for the recovery of Rs. 429 payable to the Spinning Company under a policy of insurance.

The defendant Company did not admit that the value of the property insured was Rs. 9,63,000. They also said that the plaintiffs had contravened the conditions of the policy and therefore, the defendants were not liable to pay the amount of loss sustained by fire.

There was a clause in the agreement between the parties that if a suit were not filed after a claim had been made and rejected, within three months the plaintiffs would forfeit all benefits under the policy. It was admitted that the case was instituted after the expiry of three months of the defendants flat denial of the claim.

Mr. Justice Beaman, who tried the case in the Bombay High Court, reluctantly dismissed the suit as he had to follow the ruling of a superior Court consisting of Sir N. Chandavarker & Mr. Justice Batchelor (reported in 14 Bombay Law Reports page 741.) His Lordship, however, held that the attitude of the defence from first to last had been most dishonest and unfair towards the plaintiffs. His Lordship was sure that if all the pleadings of the defendants were known the public would be very reluctant to have further dealings with the Insurance Company.

From the facts laid before his Lordship he held a strong opinion against the Insurance Company and therefore ordered the parties in the case to bear their own costs.

INSOLVENT AND CREDITORS.

Rahim Hamir, a merchant, dealing in glass, china, crockery and enamelware, filed his petition in the Insolvency Court at Bombay, on the 14th January, 1911, and his goods were vested in the plaintiff, Mr. R. D. Setana, the Official Assignee. The insolvent failed to pay his creditors from 24th December, 1910, and on the 29th, he stopped payment by giving notice. On the 24th December, he had asked his creditors to take over his goods, but the agreement was not engrossed or stamped. A part of the insolvent's stock-in-trade used to be stored in a godown situated in Kazi Sayad-street and the goods in that place were in the possession of the insolvent until 6th January, 1911. The insolvent had had money dealings with the defendant, Bhojabhai Allarakhia, a Khoja Mahomedan of Khadak, Bombay, from whom he had borrowed Rs, 10,000 on the 7th November, 1910.

The defendant alleged that as security for the loan the insolvent had mortgaged to him the plaintiff's goods in the godown at Kazi Sayad-street, by documents in Gujarati. The plaintiff, did not admit the documents and said that they had been executed at a time when the insolvent was unable to pay his debts from his own money, and that they were in consequence fraudulent and void. The creditors of the insolvent believed those goods were the unencumbered property of the insolvent until the defendant took possession on 6th January 1911.

The plaintiff said that the goods were the property of the insolvent divisible among his creditors. The goods were sold and the proceeds paid to the defendant, without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the plaintiff, to recover the money. The plaintiff prayed that the documents dated 7th November and 30th December, 1910, and the agreement dated 2nd January be declared fraudulent, or, in the alternative, the goods be made divisible among the creditors of the insolvent.

The defendant denied the allegations. He said he had paid Rs. 10,000 to the insolvent in January 1910 and was repaid by 24th November, 1910. In November, 1910, the defendant advanced Rs. 10,000 on the security of all the goods of the insolvent in the Kazi Sayad-street godown, and he was placed in possession of the same.

It was alleged that the insolvent gave preference on 30th December, 1910, to his minor daughter, Sherbanu, and his son-in-law, Rahimtulla, by paying them the very moneys he had borrowed from Bhojabbai.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Medhowji Kamdar and Mr. Chhotubhai, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The case was heard in the Bomby High Court before Mr. Justice Heaton at great length and his Lordship decreed for the plaintiff in full, with costs, and gave him interest on the money at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The actual amount was to be decided between the attorneys.

THE POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Excise Chief Inspector Nariman Hormasji Maneckji charged Ali Ahmed Asbatkhan with being in possession of 15 grains of cocaine, worth Rs. 5-10, without a licence.

The accused was arrested on suspicion yesterday at Bapti-road. On his being searched eight packets of the drug were found in his cap and seven more in the lining. The search was made in the presence of a panch. The accused admitted his guilt and the magistrate convicted and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY RAMOSIS.

Inspector Fuller charged Bhowdin and Shivdin, two ramosis in the service of the Emperor Edward Mills, with theft as servants.

The story of the prosecution was that the accused had stolen cloth worth eleven rupees belonging to the mill.

The prisoners pleaded guilty and the magistrate convicted and sentenced them to five months' hard labour each. His Worship remarked that the accused had been guilty of the very crime it was their duty to prevent, and an exemplary punishment was needed.

One Badinath Bhowanidutt also pleaded guilty to a charge of theft as a servant, and was sentenced to five months' hard labour.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CASE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. N. Gazdar, merchant, and a shareholder in Messrs. Treacher and Company, appeared to answer the charge of defamation preferred against him by the chairman and directors of the Company, in that he had made certain allegations against the directors at the last general meeting of the shareholders of that Company.

Mr. Saher, barrister, for the defence, further cross-examined witnesses for the prosecution and further hearing was adjourned.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Samuel Anthony a domestic servant in the employ of Inspector Butterfield was charged yesterday with the theft of some copper vessels, the property of his master.

The accused not coming to work, inquiries were made and he was found in a liquor shop.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthsopological Society was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall last evening when Lt.-Col K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (retired) the president, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. G. K. Nariman was duly elected a member of the Society.

A paper was then read on: "The Festival of the Cuckoos and the Origin of the Name and Practice of Sati," by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, F. R. G. S.; and one on the "Birth Customs and Ceremonies of the Parsis." by Shams-ul-Ulma, Jivanji Jamsetji Modi B. A.

The following is a summary of Rao Bahadur P., B. Joshi's paper on "The Festival of the Cuckoos and the Origin of the Name and Practice of Sati."

Many birds are considered sacred by the Hindus, but the cuckoo is considered as the most sacred, and in its honour a special festival is held, called the festival of cuckoos. occured this year in the month of August. It is one of the two important religious festivals of the Hindus, the other being called "Kapila Shasti" and they occur at the interval of about twenty and sixty years, respectively. The former is connected with the story of the self-immolation of Sati. daughter of Daksha, son of Brahma. Daksha had a hundred daughters, the eldest of whom, named Sati, was married to Shiva. Daksha was not blessed with a son and therefore, he performed a sacrifice called "Putra Kameihti (son-giving sacrifice), to which he invited all his daughters and sons-in-law. But he did not invite his daughter Sati or her husband Shiva, because Shiva was not a follower of the Vedic rituals. Sati came uninvited to her father's sacrifice. She was coldly received and in her face her husband was censured—and abused by her own father. Sati was a devoted wife. She was annoyed at her husband being censured and insulted by her own father, and in her rage she jumped into the sacrificial fire and was consumed. Her followers did likewise.

Shiva, on being apprised of this, sent an army under his general, Virabhadra, to punish Daksha. Virabhadra destroyed Daksha's sacrifice and cut his head off. At the earnest solicitation of Brahma, Daksha's father, Shiva restored him to life; and so his wife Sati, had desecrated the holy sacrifice he cureed her so that she was transformed into a cuckoo for a thousand years. At the request of Satis grandfather Brahma, Shiva was disposed to be merciful to Sati. And so he ordained that Sati, in the shape of the cuckoo, should always be worshipped by men and women on earth, and that in her honour a special festival should be held in the year in which there fell an "adhik" or additional month of Ashadh.

The philosophical discussion that took place between Vishnu and Daksha and Shiwa and Daksha. on the efficacy or otherwise of the Karma-Marga and Juyana-Marga, is highly interesting, and it is dealt with at some length in this paper. The great moral which the narrative of the cuckoo's festival and Daksha's sacrifice teaches us is this:—We should be kind and merciful to all living creatures, for this is the vow that the worshipper is required to take. It also teaches us that the mere performance of "yagas", or sacrifices, or the observance of Vedic rituals, is not in itself able to save men, without faith in God. And, further, we gather an important pice of historical information from this narrative viz., that at one time there was a severe struggle in India between the followers of Juyana-Marga or the School of Knowledge, and the followers of Karma-Marga or the School of rituals.

The narrative is valuable to another respect, viz., that it gives a clue to the origin of the name and practice of Sati: In the Rig-Veda there is a passage which refers to a woman who wished to be burnt on her husband's funeral pyre. The intention does not appear to have been carried out; and the act of self-immolation by a woman does not appear to have been known by the name of Sati in the Vedic period. Kanakhal Tirth, where Daksha's sacrifice was performed and where Sati jumped into the holy fire, is still considered a place of great sanctity, and it contains an old temple dedicated to Daksha. This shows that the narrative of Daksha's sacrifice was founded on a basis of an historical event of remote antiquity; and the suicides of the followers of Sati have a parallel in the recent suicides of the Japanese General Nogi and his wife on the occasion of the funeral of their sovereign.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years

A GARDAN BAZAAR.

Aid to Charitable Work Among Children.

SOME EXCELLENT EXHIBITS.

One of the prettiest "fetes" Bombay has ever seen was held on Tuesday, in the School of Art garden by the kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Burns. It was organised by the Sisters of All Saints', whose benevolent work is so well-known in the Presidency, to aid the funds for the support of the All-Saints' Nursery at Khandalla for European and Eurasian children under six years, chiefly orphans. Also for the Indian Orphanage and All-Saints' Home, Mazagon, where about fifty children are entirely dependent on the Sisters for maintenance and education, and for the Indian Babies' Home at Panwell for children under six years. There is accommodation in this Home for forty babies, but at present the available funds will only maintain twenty-one. These details were fully set forth in the cards of invitation, which, to judge by the numbers in attendance, aroused a cordial feeling of public sympathy. No other decoration was needed than the very cleverly arranged stalls for the sale of work, whose colour along with their contents made a brilliant contrast with the dark green foliage of the surrounding gardens. As the visitors began to arrive at 5-30 p.m. the dresses of the ladies, European and Indian, added to the colour effect, which, seen under a very favourable daylight left nothing to desire in the way of artistic effect. The bazaar was opened by Her Excellency Lady Clarke, who was received by Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Jardine and Mrs. Bowen, while the stalls were under the able direction of Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Gordon Tucker and Mrs. Savage. The following ladies have kindly offered their help in selling:—Mrs. Kennelly, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. Hojel, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Novis, Mrs. Woollcombe, Mrs. Sprott, Mrs. Pyke, Mrs. McCausland, Mrs. Hilliard, and Mrs. Dean.

The Governor's band was in attendances, ample refreshments were provided and, at sunset, a concert took place which found a very appreciative audience. The goods offered for sale at the stall were such as the Sisters are already famed for. Dainty embroideries and the many things that go to make up the decoration of a modern home, or to serve as personal adornment; children's articles of clothing, and last, but not least, the seed and bead work, a speciality which from the smallest of beginnings nearly seven years ago, has been growing under the most painstaking management at All-Saints' Home, Mazagon. This industry is based on a waste product, the wild seeds of so many varieties that grow and decay every year in the Indian Jungle. Even the cocoanut shell is put under contribution. These seeds are selected, classed, drilled, polished and made up into an endless variety of articles, useful and ornamental, combined with specially made beads that enhance their artistic effect in chains, necklets, curtain loops, hatpins, chicks, napkin rings, in bewildering variety. The seed and bead stall, admirably arranged with regard to the light, never looked so attractive, and was always well attended. Among the novelties was a very pretty scent bottle made from the rich brown seed of the ghowbi, the largest jungle climbing plant. It is of the size of an average watch, and is beautifully mounted in silver, with a silver coronet of six points to cover the stopper. A small chain and ring are attached.

The arrangement and management of the "fete" were all that could be desired and the Sisters were indefatigable in their supervision. The presence of members of the Salvation Army was a pleasant feature in the meeting, indicating the true sympathy that exists among all those who are devoted to good works. The bazaar of the Sisters at the School of Art will be remembered by all who were present, for its combination of all the best feature that make for success.

LAND REVENUE IN BOMBAY.

A Government Resolution reviewing the land revenue administration report says:—

Except in some parts of the Northern Division which suffered from the erratic nature of the rainfall and an untimely frost, the season of 1910-11 was better than had been experienced for several years throughout the Presidency proper; while in Sind the year is reported to have been generally favourable except in the Karachi district, where the crops were damaged by excessive early rains and subsequent drought.

The demand for the current year in the Presidency proper amounted to 312 3-4 lakhs. Of this, 310 lakhs were collected, three-fourths of a lakh was suspended, and 2 lakhs remained unauthorisedly in arrears at the close of the year.

The total balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears on account of previous years outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to 56 lakhs. From this sum 11 3-4 lakhs were written off as irrecoverable, and out of the balance of 44 1-4 lakhs 12 lakhs were formally suspended, 28 3-4 lakhs recovered and 3 1-2 lakhs left in arrears.

The total net demand in the Presidency proper thus came to 357 lakhs, of which 338 3-4 lakhs were collected. The total outstanding arrears at the end of the year were 18 1-4 lakhs, as compared with 56 lakhs in 1909-10 and 94 3-4 lakhs in 1908-09. The steady reduction in the amount of outstanding arrears is a satisfactory feature, though the balances in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana, Ahmednagar, Poona and Dharwar still call for attention.

The generally favourable character of the season in Sind resulted in an increase of nearly 3 lakhs of acres in the area under cultivation, and of 10 lakhs of rupees in revenue. The net revenue demand of the year was 107 3-4 lakhs of which 103 1-2 lakhs were collected. Less than a lakh had actually to be suspended during the year, while 3 1-2 lakhs of unauthorised arrears remained outstanding at its close. In addition, there were arrears of revenue on account of previous years amounting to nearly 9 lakhs, of which half a lakh was written off as irrecoverable. Of the remainder, 4 lakhs were collected and 4 and 1-2 lakhs were left in arrears, rather less than a third of which had been actually suspended. The total balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears at the close of the year was 8 3-4 lakhs as against 9 lakhs at the close of the preceeding year. This small reduction in the figure of the outstanding arrears is disappointing in view of the favourable character of the season. The arrears in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts are especially heavy and it is hoped that every effort will be made to reduce them to a more reasonable figure.

The demand for tagai in the Presidency proper was smaller than in the previous year—8 lakhs having been actually distributed, 4 lakhs less than in 1909-10. The amount for collection including 8 1-2 lakhs of arrears, was 41 1-4 lakhs, of which 37 3-4 lakhs were collected, leaving 3 1-2 lakhs in arrears. Government are pleased to note the substantial reduction of outstanding arrears that has been effected in every district except Kaira and the Punch Mahals, more particularly in the districts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur where the arrears were specially heavy. In Kaira the balance of unauthorised arrears at the close of the year appears to be unnecessarily large. The year was admittedly a good one and borrowers should have had no difficulty in repaying their instalments, which have now been fixed so as to render their payment as little burdensome as possible. In Sind, advances amounted to 8 1-2 lacks. Six lakhs were due on account of the current demand, and 4 1-2 lakhs on account of arrears, of which 4 3-4 lakhs and 2 1-4 lakhs respectively were recovered. The total unauthorised arrears at the end of the year amounted to 3 3-4 lakhs, of which 1 3-4 lakhs were due in Karachi district alone, and 1 1-2 lakhs in Larkana and Hyderabad districts. The figures for the whole province show a reduction in arreaes of tagai of three-fourths of a lakh only as compared with those of the preceding year, which cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Government cannot lay too much emphasis on the necessity for punctuality in the recovery of instalments of tagai both in the interest of the borrower as well as in that of Government itself.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

St. Andrew's Gold and Silver Medals.

There was a very good entry for the competition for the St. Andrew's gold and silver medals and handicap, the first day's play for which took place on Wednesday morning over the local course.

The competition extends over two days and conditions are by medal play over eighteen holes. The gold medal is played for by the senior class, and is presented to the competitor returning the best scratch score; and the silver medal is similarly presented in the junior class. A handicap competition, irrespective of class, is also being held.

Just now the course is in good playing condition, although the greens are a little rough. No particularly brilliant return was made on Wednesday morning, but both Adair and Russ, who tie for the lead in the senior competition, were playing steadily. Adair drives a very long ball and on Wednesday was also playing a very sound short game, continually laying his short approaches within a few feet of the pin. He took five strokes to the first hole and got an excellent three at the second. He topped his drive to the third and found a screen, and it took him six to hole out. After this he played excellent golf up to the eight hole, when he was 35 strokes. A bad second to the ninth landed him just on the right side of the screen guarding the green. He was on the green in three and took two putts to hole out.

Russ started with a five to each of the first two holes. The next, which is a "bogey" five, he holed out in three. Two steady fives made him twenty-three for five holes, when he spoilt what was otherwise an excellent card by taking seven strokes to the sixth hole. He considerably improved matters with a two at the eighth, and finished up with a four to the last hole.

Kennedy leads on the first day's play for the silver medal, with a score of 45. He got seven out of the nine holes in five each, and took six for the sixth and four for the last hole.

Owen (—7) leads for the handicap competition with a nett score of 39, closely followed by Chard, Cherry, Russ and Kennedy, who are one stroke more.

Result of first day's play:—

GOLD MEDAL.

	Score.
Capt H S Adair	40
C A Russ ...	40
G Cook	41
P J Arnot ...	42
H P T Lattey	43
J H Hardie...	44
J W Jessop...	44
T H Payne...	44
E Hargreaves	45
E E Coombs	45
A L Chaplam	45
R Aitken ...	46
Major E Preston	47
R P Scott ...	47
A Gittins ...	47
D N Laurie...	47
A S Folkes...	52
A P Stewart	53
H S Gorrie...	55

SILVER MEDAL.

T K Sennedy	45
A C Owen ...	46
J A Cherry...	47
H F Chard...	48
J Herbertson	49
L Margobouth	50
C F Brandenburg	51
E K Macdonald	52
F Hollinghurst	52
A P Candler	53
J S Grafton	54
R M Bradz...	58

HANDICAP.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
A C Owen...	46	—7	39
J A Cherry	47	—7	40
H F Chard	48	—8	40
C A Russ ...	40	Scr	40
T S Kennedy	45	—5	40
T H Payne	44	—3	41
J H Hardie	44	—3	41
A L Clapham	45	—4	41
P J Arnot...	42	—1	41
Capt H S Adair	40	+1	41
C F Brandenburg	51	—9	42
G Cook	41	+1	42
D N Laurie	47	—4	43
H P S Lattey	43	Scr	43
Major E Preston	47	—3	44
S K Macdonald	52	—8	44
J Herbertson	49	—5	44
J S Grafton	54	—9	45
J W Jessop	44	+1	45
E Hargreaves	45	Scr	45
L C Margoliouth	50	—4	46
A P Candler	53	—7	46
F Hollinghurst	52	—6	46
E E Coombs	45	+1	46
R Aitken ...	46	+1	47
R P Scott...	47	Scr	47
A Gittins	47	+1	48
A S Folkes	52	—3	49
A P Stewart	53	—4	49
R M Brady	58	—8	50
H T Gorrie	55	—4	51

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 30th November, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee before 6 p.m. on Thursday the 28th November:—

A Class, start at 3-20 p. m.—Course: Committee Vessel—S. Karanja Port—N. Karanja Port—Sunk Rock Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 11·88 miles.

B. Class including metre class, start at 3-10 p. m. —Course: Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—S. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 11·1 miles.

C. Class, start at 3 p.m.—Course: Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—North Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Then short Course. Length 10·09 inches.

BILLIARDS IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

In the match at the Upper Burma Club, Mandalay, last night, Alec. Taylor, the professional billiard player, met Lieut.-Watts of the 92nd Punjabis, to whom he conceded 400 points in a game of 800 up. The final scores were; Taylor 800, Watts 639.

Taylor made a break of 169, while Watts had one of 29.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

The weather has been dry, except for light rain in the coast districts of south Madras.

Forecast:—No large change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th Nov., 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect; the minimum is also below normal in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and in excess at Jaipur. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in Rajputana and Upper Sind. Night temperature is in defect in lower Sind.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Khandiwa. Day temperature is generally indefect.

The Konkon.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess except at Bombay. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the south Coromandel Coast; elsewhere in the extreme south of the Peninsula, rainfall has been insignificant.

Some showers are likly on the south Coromandel Coast and in the extreme South.

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S. "Egypt" Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" with the English mails of the 15th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Archibalad, Miss
Adams, Mr W
Addard, Mr F A
Ahmad, Mr A
Berg, Mr A N
Burridge, Miss E M
Barclay, Mr B E
Cummins, Mr A E Mrs
Conger, Miss B
Carr, Mr W Mrs and Inft
Day, Mr E
Dixon, Mrs A, Mrs H W
Delmege, Miss A
Eccles, Mr T and Mrs.
Eicher, Revd C Mrs and 2 children
F Gillett, Nurse
Friend, Mr F C
Flower, Mrs L
Farmer, Miss P
Gilliard, Mr R K Mrs child and infant
George, Mrs W
Haig. Mr H G, Mrs child and infant
Homie, Mrs and infant
Hanmond, Mr E and Mrs
Hill, Mr L
Hunter, Miss M B and Miss B S
Ingpan, Capt P L
Lall, Mrs and child
Lake, Mrs, Miss, Mr C and Mrs.
Leib, Staff Capt Mrs and Miss
Lincke, Mr S H P
Mr Whittles, Nat Servt
Mrs, Lenox Conynghanis Nurse and Miss Walter
Marshall, Mr S J
Marshall, Mrs
Meller, Mrs A child
Mrs Miller, ayah
Mrs Coffins, ayah
Mrs Woodhouse's Maid Miss LeCroix
Nicholls, Mr W G
Nelson, Miss
Nugent, Mr A B
Oroganht, J C
Philips, Miss
Provis, Mr C J
Pritchard, Miss G
Porritt, Mrs L A Mrs
Remington, Mr G L
Row, Mrs R children and nurse
Roberts, Mrs W
Robinson, Mr W
Riley, Mr J
Robinson, Mr D G
Rottenburg, Miss H
Sanderson, Lt A G, Miss
Simpson, Miss
Stallard, Mrs P L infant and Miss
Slave, Mr F W and Mrs
Scott, Rev Dr
Sharpe, Mrs W E
Sharp, Mr C
Smith, Mr J S
Shipp, Mr R C
Shipp, Mrs
Smith, Mr D
Todd, Mrs C
Thrupp, Mr G A
Torkin, Mr D C W
Thornton, Miss
Walker, Dr Elizabeth
Young, Mr J F N

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Allum, Mr E F Mrs
Andrews, Mr W H
Ahrle, Miss
Buchanan, Mr P R Mrs
Brown, Capt F G
Bryce, Major, D G
Baddeley, Col C E Mrs
Barker, Mr A W
Brooke, Mr R H Mrs
Barrow, Capt R E Mrs
Brown, Major H R
Behran, Mr R B B
Bell-Scott, Mr F
Barrows, Mrs Maid}
Bennetts Mr C B
(Banzie, Miss N) nurse
(Bell, Miss) nurse
Burns, Mrs
Baird, Mr P E
Butler, Mrs W Chauffeur
Baunbach, Mr R
Burt, Lt H V
Bacclay, Mr J
Bovrili, Mrs
Bell, Mrs D
Bhant, Mr T V
Brittain Mr S S
Cahen, Mr A M Miss H F
Clutterbuck, Mr R W B
Crum, Mr W E Mrs and infant
Crums, Mr Nurse
Cholmondeley, Miss V
Cheshire, Mrs
Coffin, Mr A S Mrs and infant
Clarke, Mr H F A Mrs
Clark, Mr J B Mrs Miss
Chowdhuri, Mr S N
Catlow, Mr J H Mrs
Connor, Mrs A
Collins, Mr L
Craik, Mr W R
Daunt, Mr L C
David, Mr C J E
Duff, Mr W W Mr W L C
Das, Mr C R
Donaldson, Mr H
Egres, Mr E C
Evans, Miss A M
Ferns, Mr A E
Feilman, Mrs P
Fowler, Mr A A
Fisher, Mr R A
Fox, Mr A W
Flurschesin, Miss H
Gresham, Mr S T
Gregory, Mr C M
Gifford, Mr H J
Gregory, Mrs C M
Gresham, Mrs S Y child
Grassman, Mr J
Hirsch, Mr A Mrs
Halifax, Mr H W
Hothart, Miss N
Hormasjee, Mr K D Miss
Hoenigsmarch, Count Counters
Hutcheson, Mr S T Mrs
Halliwell, Mr S Mrs
Hirsch, Mr Mrs
Hodgson, Miss
Ingram, Mr T L Mrs Miss E
John, Mr A M
Jones, Mr D B
Kesteven, Maj C H
Lewis, Mr T W
Lugatt, Mrs
Lees, Mr J
Longsdon, Mrs
Leitch, Mr J G
Mull, Mr A
Maukowski, Mr R G
Monks, Mr F D Mrs and child
Moseley, Mr R K
(Mrs Hunt), nurse and infant
Macdonald, Mr G R
Mar, Mrs
Mackinson, Mr D
Montague, Mr G Mrs
Margesson, Mrs
MacPherson, Miss M C
McKay, Hon K
Macrae, Mrs and infant
Mainprice, Mr G D
Meyer, Mr A
Mead, Mr P J
March, Mr C H
Marshall, Mr P
Nanawadi, Mr
Nicholls, Mr J
Nanavati Mr B J Mr J P
Perrott, Mr H R Mrs
Phillips, Mr G C
Playfair, Mr W C
Prance, Mr B C
Pedley, Lt-Col S H
Paton, Mr A H M Mrs
Payne, Mr C F
Prakshram, Mr P G S
Reid, Mr R Mrs infant and nurse
Rucker, Miss G
Ralli, Mr R A
Rowat, Miss J Miss E
Robinson, Miss
Rodwell, Mr
Roberts, Mr W M
Rathbone, Miss
Russell, Revd F H
Studd, Mr E B T Mrs
Stileman, Mr C G
Stewart, Maj C E S Mrs
Sarabhais, Mr Wat, Servt
Strong, Mr J
Snadden, Mr M
Simpson, Mrs E J
Shinwell, Mr H
Smith, Mr B B
Sterling, Mr A Miss
Scott (Jr) Mr A Miss M
Sanderson, Mr P N
Simons, Mr H B
Smith, Maj C
Strangman, J T Mrs
Sumanas, Mr H D
Stone, Mrs A B
Tillie. Mr G E
Tucker, Mrs M
Tucker, Mr R H
Townsend, Miss A C
Turner, Mrs F C child
Tilley, Mrs H R
Tilden, Mr W T
Taylor, Mr B
Thompson, Mr D
Tucker, Mr
Taylor, Mr N S
Umar, Mr M
Vakil, Mrs
Wood, Mr F E
Whittle, Mr A T
Whittle, Mrs
Walker Miss
Walton, Maj F E M Mrs (Wingfield), Maid
Wolstenholme, Miss
Walton, Mrs M
Wilkinson, Mrs child
Woodhouse, Mr E A Mrs
Young, Mr A D

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY,

Crake, Capt R H
Downing Mrs G
Ezakear, Mrs
Ezra, Mr
Fisher, Mr F W Mrs
Ingram, (Jr) Mr G S
King, Miss
Mason, Mr H W T
Solomon, Mrs
Viasto, Mr P

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Barnes, Miss A
Holdsworth, Mr R T
O'Gorman, Mr D A Mrs
Pearson, Major W B
Rice, Miss M
Smith, Capt A A Mrs and Inft governess
Sharp, Masli J
White, Mr W
Whiter, Mrs
Walker, Miss M
Wilson, Mrs C
Wilson, Mrs N M nurse and Inft

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI:

Brown, Mr C E
Clarke Mr D Mrs
Campbell, Capt J
Dinshaw Mr A V
Fitz Patrich, Mr E
Kotwal Mr S P
Kapoor Dr S
Lewis, Lt H V
Muller, Mr H Mrs

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Scrini, Mr T M Mrs maid

ROGET'S THESAURUS.

Messrs, Longmans, Green and Co., have just published a new edition of the Roget's well-known "Thesaurus of English words and phrases," classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in literary composition. The work has been enlarged and improved, partly from the author's notes, and contains a full index. The new edition should at once replace the old on every library table. It is published at half-a-crown.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

EN PASSANT.

Among the objects that the newly boomed Anglo Indian society might well cherish is the greate encouragement among the growing youth of th community for more self-reliance in domesti matters; to be explicit, that the body servant woul be found less necessary for existence, for when o hears, as a Bombay Daily had it a few days ago, th certain young men could not go to the publ swimming-bath without a servant to dress them, to similar effect, it is time that a regeneration beg somewhere, even if it only took the initiative i few forms where hitherto the "boy" has be deemed indispensable. To some extent the luxu is excusable. It has sprung up from a bad old a sumption that it is as derogatory for a white m to do anything for himself that can be muddl through by a menial, as it betokens quality in t one who can command the services of innumerab myrmidons which, in not a few instances, a practically sinecures.

The youngster of this country invariably has im pressed more than aught else on his budding inte ligence the unlimited functions of the "ayah" "boy." Nor does parental influence step in, as rule, to prevent the requisition of either for his mo trivial wants. The custom permeates even the a prentice stage, in many directions, for a menial is hand to undertake duties that under similar circum tances in home life the boy spends the first fe months of his training in doing. Granted that th sweeping of a shop or cleaning windows (certainl common in the experience of apprentices for whom a good round premium had been paid, a few yea back) might be consistently eliminated from t duties of training in this country "there are ma things allotted to the "sepoy" or bearer as a sequen of sheer laziness, or of that false pride which is to often fatal to progress. But it is in matters suc as that casually alluded to above that it calls for th major deprecation. Here a proposed system fo checking abuse may be defeated by the helplessne of youth or manhood after a swim, or any gam or form of excercise. The Swimming-Bath author ties hit upon, perhaps, the only expedient to sto the depredations which are practised by the majo ty of Bombay boys, of the stamp now commo and which, in nine cases out of ten, are neve discovered, and it may be hoped they will stick t the resolution regardless of opinion ventilated i the Press, which after all may only represent th minority.

The planning of New Delhi would appear to be a difficult scheme. It is referred to in a recent issue of one of our leading London Dailies as the greatest experiment in the world's history, and several of the suggestions put forward as to the general style to be adopted have, as we know, been condemned. Among others the well known Calcutta artist, Mr Havell, has gone in ding-dong opposition to the ide of implanting modern architecture cheek by jow with the relics of mediæval design, urging that India rather than Whitehall one should look for the necessary inspiration. His opinions were ventilated in the course of a lecture delivered at the end o October, on the conclusion of which the President Sir Arundel referred to the probable inclusion in the Committee of the Architect of the new Wesleyan Central Hall at Westminster, whose achieveme here, he said, made him take a very gloomy view o what might be the result of ideas brought to bear on the building of India's new capital by the source referred to. This worthy knight stigmatised the Westminster building as the ugliest he had seen having the appearance of "a reverberating fur with a kind of busby on the dome which might b the exit to the flames from the cupola." Much of the architecture applied to India in the presen day conduces more to stability than comfo and if Delhi is to be merely a cold weathe place then even Whitehall and Piccadilly might b reflected there with impunity. But the genera opinion seems to tend towards retaining the best o the oriental type of building which the more ex perienced of Anglo-Indians among us recognise a being adapted to the climate, and which, with th addition of those elements of comfort that the in ventions of the present era have made possibl will be bearable in the hottest weather. One arg ment indisputably in favour of the change o capital rested in the idea that sooner or later the might be a saving of public money by the perma nent location of the main establishment of Govern ment in one place, to which end it may be suppose the general scheme will find an outlet.

There are a few, even of the casual observe class, who will have noticed the disappearanc from Municipal Borough representation of th great metropolis of the party erstwhile known a Moderatists. The Parties of these times are Municipal Reformers, Progressives, Labourites and Socia lists, and Independents, the majorities in the recen elections ranging in the order given, the first named topping the once victorious Progressives in the proportion of about four to one. The Reformers are coalitionists to a large extent, combining the moderate men of all parties, and of late many dissentients from the policy of the present Government, who in the ordinary course of things would have ranged themselves under the wing of the party ostensibly standing for Liberalism. As a class, however, the Reformers have made a speciality of local requirements in their repective areas and it is notable in the case of one borough that sometime prominent Progressive in municipal matters, Mr. John Burns, in his capacity as President of the Local Board, has paid a tribute to the prevailing economical administration of Poplar which seemed to be plainly due to the change in the principles of its councillors. Reading between the lines one finds that Socialism has not paid in this the most socialistic borough, for the pandering to these leanings could not prevent that district falling heavily in debt, from which it seems to have been rescued by the business-like management of councillors who were, if anything, more disposed to Liberal Unionism than anything else. Socialism, indeed, has lost such headway in municipal matters as to remain altogether a negligible quantity, though in the case of the borough particularly referred to it is pointed out that by reason of some 77 per cent. of the voters being rated under £20, and weekly tenants, and therefore exempted from direct taxation, they are particularly amenable to many of the arguments in the Socialistic propaganda. The present campaign has resulted in giving the reformers an overwhelming majority over any coalition that can be brought against them, and it is anticipated that many useful schemes will be carried through in the near future. The smallest section in the borough parliament is composed of so-called Independents who, it is noticed, have been careful in the majority of instances to qualify that nomenclature with the prefix Anti-Socialist, a qualification also used by many of the Progressives. These are substantial signs that a reaction has set in with regard to reckless, and in the majority of cases, irresponsible policy which may, in turn, be held a forecast of the distribution of parties in the next Government.

Most of us are aware that the Woman's Suffrage movement counts among its supporters an increasing number of leading men who have, in one instance at least, formed themselves into a society for the furtherance of the main object thereof. The Men's Alliance Congress pledged to such principles recently held a reception and dinner at the Hotel Cecil, with Sir John Cockburn as president, and we read of such names as Lord Russell, and Mr. Israel Zang-will among others taking the lead at other functions. Mr. Snowden is a whole-hogger, of course, and has recently moved an amendment to the Home Rule Bill to extend the suffrage to women of Ireland who are on the local Government register. There can be little doubt that should the Manhood Suffrage Bill become law much of the ground is cut from under the feet of opponents to Female Suffrage, for voters under such a scheme would include an influx of wastrels much below the average woman morally and intellectually. Meanwhile it would seem that some compromise is likely to be arrived at in the near future whereby the woman of influence and independence may exercise controlling power over matters that affect her particular interests and those, of her sex in material things. And this consummation may result from the broadening of local administration even to the touching of the fringe of the comprehensive scheme suggested in Mr. Winston Churchill's remarkable utterances of a few weeks back.

LE TATILLON.

HIGH COURT—NOV. 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

633-12 Dubash Canji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir
182-12 Tyabji D and Co Morarji Keshowji vs Keshowji Shamji Mehm and D
101-11 Mulla and M Tulockchand and Mamraj vs Jamnabai Shroff P and D
325-12 Cap and V J M Lali vs The B B and C I Ry Crawford B and Co.
783-11 Jumah Vithal Dhallaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
754.11 Judah B K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
680-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bhidhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne
383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Gocaldas vs S H Jagtap and others Subnis.
752-11 Shamraw Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co
100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Furdonji Karaka and another Payne and Co
453-12 Dastur and Co—Meghji Hirji vs Hansraj Hirji Moti and D.
694-12 Edgelow G W and Co Bhagwandas Karsondas Mathuradas Kallianji and another Payne and Co
561-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoossin Essay Bick M R and Co.
675-12 Motichand and D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpal Parbat and others Nadir and D.
51-93 Mirza M S M Halimabai vs Amirbibi Tyabji D and Co Mulji K and J.
1041-12 Chit M and K Balkrishna B Paralkar vs Nilkant K Pandit Sab and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Long Causes.

228-12 Jeh G and B Limjibhoy Motabhoy and Sons vs Chunilal Motiram a firm Capt and V
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G B Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
1023-11 Malvi H M and R Murlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and R Binraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G
880-11 Jam R and Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneckial Narandas.
220-10 Jam R and D Visandeo Talekchand vs Varildas Parmanandas Bhimji and Co and Ragh N and Co
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormasji Sorabji Ard H D and Co
15232-12 Jeh and S Mistri Tricum Valji vs Haji Hoosein Haji Tyab—Payne and W.
671-12 Dubash and P Sha Hansa Palaji and Co vs Sha Raghnath Tarachand and W Khem L and M.
736-12 In Person—S R Irani vs Irani B M Todiwala—Mulla and M.
755-12 Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay vs Dayal Mulji and others—Mulla and M.
774-12 Little and Co—Hooseinbhai Abdul Kader Vasi vs Shaikh Adam Hooseinally Vasi—Edg G W and Co.
257-12 Ard H D and Co—C A Dhalal vs N M Cama—M M Cama.
1032-10 Wadia S and Co—Hari Valubdas Kashidas vs Kausyalal Jagharagu—Subnis and G.
478-12 Ard H D and Co—Nanabhai Purshotum vs S K Bale—Sme B and Co.
1050-11 Nurajmal and Co—Tribhowandas Magunldas Nathabhoy vs Mahomedalli Lukuanji Sullemanji—Surajmal and Co.
782-07 Mulla and M—Vassanji Mulji vs Jairaj Narsey Wadia S and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes.

618-12 Dubash and P Devji Ramji Bhatka Waghji Shamji and others Raghavaya N and Co.
393-12 Motichand & D Mangaldas Lalubhai vs Messrs Kessu Walter and another Mirza M and M
283-11 Motichand and D V Khadar M vs S N Narda Mahomed Edgelow G W and Co
1050-09 Raghowaya N and Co Gordhandas Girdhardas vs Chilvasetty Suchasetty and another Chitnis M and K
571-11 Madhowji K and C Chogbai widow Messrs Tillochand Hookamchand Little and Co
348-12 Chitnis M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Shabuddin Ghatay and others Ardeshir H D and Co Sabnis and G Chitnis M and K Mirza M and M
1042 11 Little and Co Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabji Essaji Moti and D
186-12 Patell and E Abdul Latiff Hassanmia vs Ahmed Miya Hasan Miya Jeh G and B
184-12 Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros vs K V Kapadia Jam R and D.
747-10 Mulji K and T Manilal Jesunghlal vs Virchand Jeychand Manch and N
174-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasan Syed Abdul Rahim vs Haridas Purshotam Little and Co.
175-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasam Syed Abdul Rehman vs Lakhmidas Ramdas
107-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsay Velji and others.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 27th Nov., 1912.

292. Parades.—Thursday 28th instant at 7 p.m. Nos 1 and 2 Companies Lecture at Head-quarters.

Saturday, 30th inst. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-30 p. m., and Church Gate at 4-35 p. m.

Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

B V A Rifle Association.

293. Musketry. The annual prize meeting will commence at Ghat Kuper on Sunday next Dec 1st when three matches will be fired

Match 1 Running Man 200 yards.
Match 2 Rapid Firing 200 yards.
Match 3 Falling Plates 200 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a m

298 Musketry.—The Colaba Rifle Range is allotted to No. 2 Company for Class Firing on Sunday next 1st December 1912 Commencing at 7 a m. sharp.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 28th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-10 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a m.

3 There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday morning next, the 3rd proximo. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

4 Wednesday next the 4th proximo, there will be a parade for the Salsette Contingent. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m.

Dress, Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Swords, Carbines and Bandoliers.

5 Mr. Gordon S. Hardy having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

6 Orderly N C Officer for the week commencing from the 1st proximo, Sergeant R A Spence, next for duty Corporal A H Byrt.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1912.

733. Parades.—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Coy will parade at head-quarters at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

II - All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Friday the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m.

734. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence early in January 1913, those wishing to appear this season, should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

735. The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will proceed to Santa Cruz on Sunday next, the 1st Proximo by train leaving Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

736. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913. The dates of Inspections will be notified later.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Great support is given to the doctrine of the diffusion of naval strength by the situation which has necessitated the hurried dispatch of British warships to Constantinople. Not one moment too soon has practical effect been given to the decision of the Admiralty to send a powerful fleet to the Mediterranean, where of late British naval strength has been at a lower standard than at any period for over a century. But for the strong pressure which was brought to bear upon the Admiralty promptly to re-establish British prestige in the Middle Sea, which was practically evacuated by the withdrawal of the battle fleet in the spring, it is exceedingly doubtful if to-day the While Ensign would be found displayed with the strength and dignity represented by the most homegeneous collection of powerful ships in the world's navies—the eight King Edwards Previous to the arrival of this battle force in the Mediterranean a few days ago there were only two British armoured ships in those waters for protective measures and to give support to any diplomatic action that might have been necessary, and the fact that to-day there is happily a powerful British force in Turkish and adjacent waters is due more to the pressure of public opinion which followed our virtual abandonment of the Mediterranean than to the well ordering of the Fleet.

The expeditious manner in which the Third Battle Squadron reached the war zone does great credit to the efficiency of the King Edwards in general, and their engine-room department in particular. Extremely bad weather was encountered in the Bay of Biscay and for two days all the ships were battened down. The only unit, however, which had to leave the line was the Britannia, whose torpedo nets became loose and had to be replaced conditions which reflected great credit on the seamanship displayed. When the Squadron was 24 hours steaming from Gibraltar a wireless message was received ordering it to proceed at full speed, coal and leave as soon as possible for Malta. The Edwards whose steaming qualities have been consistently good, responded nobly to the demand, and the result was that within 48 hours of the wireless message being taken in "the Squadron had arrived at," The Rock, coaled, and resumed its passage to Malta. After two and a half days' good steaming the Mediterranean headquarters were passed at mid-day on the Wednesday by one division, the other division anchoring there to await further orders. Designed for a speed of nominally 19 knots the King Edwards after seven years' continuous service are good for 18 knots, and the rough weather conditions experienced en route to Gibraltar has once more attested their seaworthy qualities.

An earnest of the intention of the Admiralty to speed up new construction is to be found in the revised estimated expenditure announced by Mr. Churchill for the battleships which have just been laid down at Portsmouth and Devonport. It was originally intended to speud up to March 31st just over £166,000 on each of these vessels, or rather less than the first instalments in the previous year's estimates for the Iron Duke and Marlborough. As the result, however, of Germany's amended shipbuilding programme it became imperative to expedite the laying down of two of the British ships much sooner than was provided for when the Estimates were framed, and consequently the amounts to be spent upon them to the end of next March have had to be increased by about 50 per cent. Apart from these increases, evidence is not wanting that the Admiralty intend to make the utmost use of the capabilities of the Government dockyards, whose resources are by no means developed to their fullest extent. A strong hint in this direction has been given by the Civil Lord, to the effect that the Admiralty are considering the question of assigning a third battleship annually to the Royal Dockyards. This would, in part, obviate the repeated delays in private yards, but it would not entirely overcome it, so long as the Government is dependent upon private firms for the general equipment of warships and so long also as there is an "armouring" among firms engaged in the manufacture of guns and gun-mountings and armour plates.

Time has been seized by the forelock by our enterprising Canadian cousins on the Pacific coast for £360,000 is to be spent forthwith on improvements to the harbour and jetty accommodation at the port of Victoria. The improvements include a large breakwater, to be built by Sir John Jackson, Ltd., and arrangements have been made for the completion of the work by the time the Panama Canal is opened. No doubt our cousins scent the great expansion in maritime trade that this epoch-making event is likely to bring, when America's new President passes through the waterway that has cost so much in life and money, and performs the opening ceremony in a ship carrying the American flag. Closely following this event we may likewise see the naval dockyard at Esquimalt, which now belongs to Canada, given a new lease of life; for whether Canada decides to form a local fleet to assist in the protection of her own shores, or prefers to pay Great Britain a reasonable sum for performing this duty, a naval outfitting and repair station will be required near Victoria and Vancouver. Esquimalt is one of the dismantled cadres, which were left in such a condition that they could be restored to usefulness, by a reasonable outlay, when all the ships of little fighting value were withdrawn from outlying stations, and the home fleets strengthened near the new storm centre. This outlay will have to be met either before or after the opening of the Panama Canel, for the importance of the trade of our Empire on America's western coast is bound to increase at a considerable rate during the first few years, and naval protection will have to be afforded our merchants and merchantmen doing business in those waters.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

....	For week ending 8th Nov., 1912.	Total from 1st April to 8th Nov 1912.	For week ending 8th Nov. 1911.	Total from 1st April to 8th Nov. 1911.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	28	750	24	724
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	24	750	30	740
Vessels transported	19	530	14	479
Vessels attended to	2	61	0	44
Vessels warped	2	54	1	34

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System. Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th Nov. on 945·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,85,000	4,00,000	4,000	5,89,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	195	423	4	622
For previous 18 weeks of half year	33,39,573	54,72,438	80,110	88,92,121
Total for 19 week	35,24,573	58,72,438	84,110	94,61,121
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,41,659	3,84,194	3,177	6,29,030
Per mile of Ry...	253	405	3	665
Total to corresponding date...	35,80,046	55,82,706	87,296	92,50,048

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 40,03
Increase to date................. „ 2,31,07

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15 VARIETIES.
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.
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IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.
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"SCHIEDMAYER"
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RUBINSTEIN, Anton George,

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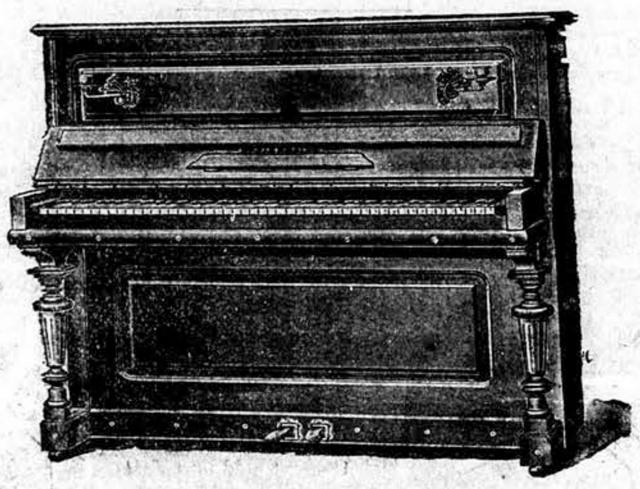
Price Lists on Application.



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A CERTAIN and NEVER FAILING CURE for
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Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms and all the best people of India. Remember our
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
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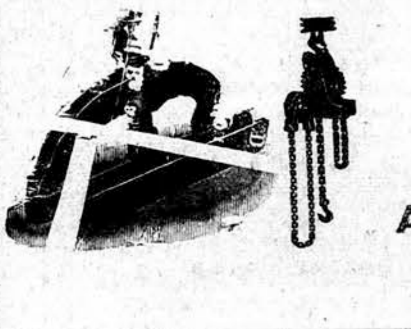

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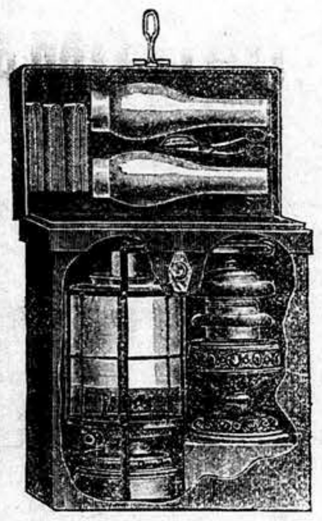

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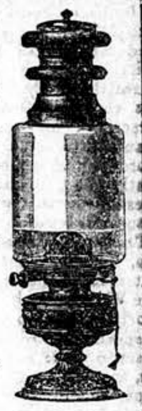

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